

There is almost no major Romanian painter with whom flowers failed to be a recurrent motif. With Ion Andreescu (1820-1885) for instance, one discovers an acute need for communication giving birth to an unusual alloy of discreet passion and non-tempered emotion; "Roses with Flowers", "Roses". The works of Stefan Luchian (1888-1910), truly "the painter of flowers" as he is called, breathe an unspeakable melancholy, delicacy and a dramatic intensity; "Wind Flowers", "Jar with Chrysanthemums", "Blue Cops", "Roses", "Daffodils with Poppies", Theodor Palady (1871-1959) proposes fine harmonies in a subtly lyrical orchestration revealing a rare sensitivity; George Petrescu (1872-1919) shows grave concentration, vibrating power of expression, telling conscience; "Flowers", "Vase with Flowers", "Zinnias", "The Flowers" painted by Nicolae Topilescu (1886-1940) have a remarkable chromatic cohesiveness and sensual exuberance; Francis Slatu (1877-1933) imposes a fluid attitude, a rationalist balance; Sabiu Papp (1893-1929) seeks an order of nature, its suggestive throbs comprised in the being of a flower. The same is true with Adam Baluta ("Flowers"), Ion Sima ("Poppies") and Maria Blana ("Flowers"). Dumitru Ghisla (1888-1972) depicts the deep-going man-nature relationship; "Mountain Flowers", "Vase with Flowers".

On this page: Francis Slatu — DOUGROEA LANDSCAPE, Gh. Petrescu — FLOWERS AND FLOWER BOWL (left); Sabiu Papp — THISTLES, Ion Sima — POPPIES (right); Adam Baluta — FLOWERS, Maria Blana — FLOWERS (bottom); Dumitru Ghisla — MOUNTAIN FLOWERS (bottom).



ROMANIAN NEWS

INFORMATION AND COMMENTARY
WEEKLY PUBLISHED BY
THE ROMANIAN NEWS AGENCY
AGROPRES

IN ENGLISH AND
FRENCH Editorial and
Administrative Office: 1, Piața
Sfântul, Bucharest, 18
18 00 20. Foreign readers can
subscribe through ROM-
PRESVILAIEA — export-
import department — P.O.
12-201, tel. 10570, pref.
Bucharest 21-00, Grivita 56



ROMANIAN NEWS

ELEVENTH YEAR
3 (512)
JANUARY 22
1988
16 PAGES — 3 LEI

HOMAGE TO PRESIDENT NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU

A LIFE DEVOTED TO ROMANIA

President Nicolae Ceaușescu saw the light in a house of poor people with ten children, on January 26, 1918.

Arriving in the country's capital in 1929, young Nicolae Ceaușescu experienced from the very beginning the hard years of the economic crisis which affected Romania alongside the entire capitalist system. He witnessed the tremendous upsurge of revolutionary actions against injustice, against those who lived on the backbreaking labour of the workers and poor people, and trained himself as a revolutionary at the school of class struggle.

As early as 1930, at the age of 12, Nicolae Ceaușescu's presence was strongly felt in the revolutionary youth's life and struggle, in the large-scale worker demonstrations and strikes, in the rallies of the Bucharest employees. From the early years of his revolutionary activity, his personality was characterized by firmness, revolutionary combativity, intransigence, abnegation for the cause of the people and homeland.

In 1933, Nicolae Ceaușescu joined the young communists, distinguishing himself from the onset as a member of the Union of Communist Youth. An expression of the confidence he enjoyed at that young age was his designation in June 1933 as a delegate of the Bucharest democratic youth to the Conference of Anti-Fascist Fighters in Romania where, although he was only 15, he was elected a member of the National Anti-Fascist Committee, alongside leading militants of the communist movement in Romania, representatives of the democratic forces, united by their anti-fascist beliefs. Young Nicolae Ceaușescu joined that body — one of the first anti-fascist bodies in Europe — expressing the young workers' patriotic, revolutionary, democratic spirit.

Revolutionary militant Nicolae Ceaușescu courageously went through his first confrontations with the representatives of the reactionary authorities in Romania, and brilliantly passed his first test of revolutionary struggle. He was arrested and sent to the prosecutor's office of the Ilfov Court on November 23, 1933 on the serious charge of "incitation to strike and distribution of posters against public order". But he was released following the protests of the democratic organizations, and the appeals published in the democratic and progressive papers of the time.

During 1934, actively manifesting himself on the leadership of the National Anti-Fascist Committee, Nicolae Ceaușescu was repeatedly arrested for his revolutionary activities among the workers, for his constant participation in the meetings organized in Buch-

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A STRATEGY
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A FUNDAMENTAL
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AN INTERNATIONAL POLICY
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THE VOCATION
FOR DEMOCRACY
(PAGE 8)



EXPRESSIONS OF THE PRESTIGE ENJOYED BY ROMANIA'S PRESIDENT

The People's Publishing House in Beijing has put out the fifth volume of the series "Selected Works of Nicolae Ceausescu." The volume comprises texts selected from the theoretical oeuvre of the RCP General Secretary, President of Romania, expounder and other important documents of 1981-1982. A special place is given to the report on the activity of the Romanian Communist Party in the period between the Twelfth and Thirteenth Congresses and to the Party's activity for the attainment of the targets of socioeconomic development of Romania in the 1983-1990 five-year period and, over the long run, through 2000. The book presents the sum-up of the implementation of the resolutions of the Twelfth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and the December 1982 National Conference of the Party.

The texts are chosen from speeches made by President Nicolae Ceausescu on the occasion of outstanding importance for the Romanian people. They show that the Romanian President has dedicated his life to the interest of the Romanian people, to the cause of socialism and communism in Romania, to the country's independence and sovereignty, as well as to the cause of international peace, understanding and collaboration. The Romanian-Chinese relations of collaboration and friendship, relying upon mutual respect and esteem, upon the principles of national independence and sovereignty, full equality and noninterference in internal affairs, relations that have developed along the years, between the two countries and peoples, are also highlighted in this selection of texts.

In a festive meeting held in Beijing on the release of the book, the speakers highlighted in their addresses that President Nicolae Ceausescu was well-known in China, esteemed and appreciated as a great leader and activity. Illustrated in the series of Selected Works stirred great interest.

Hui Xingwen, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party, pointed out that President Nicolae Ceausescu's work made an important contribution to the theory of socialist construction, not only in Romania, but also the world over.

Wang Renli, head of the propaganda section of the CC of the CPC, stressed the fact that the new volume marks a new stage of the experience gained, in recent years, by the Romanian Communist Party, by Romania, in building the multilaterally developed socialist society and the country's advance toward communism and was an important reference work beyond socialist Romania's borders.

Li Qiang, chairman of the China-Romania Friendship Association, pointed out the particular importance of the publication of the volume Ceausescu Selected Works for a better knowledge of Romania's home and foreign policy basic lines. Lin Guo, chairman of the National Department for Publications and Publishers of China, emphasized that the translation into Chinese of President Nicolae Ceausescu's work was a special event in the friendly relationships between the two parties and countries.

Zhang Juejing, editor-in-chief of the People's Publishing House, stressed that this volume, issued for the first time, contained about 70 documents, reports and speeches starting in 1985, when Nicolae Ceausescu was elected to the head of the Romanian Communist Party, until 1989.

An extensive work devoted to the Romanian party and state leader's personality, to his theoretical and practical work titled Nicolae Ceausescu - Statesman and Fighter for Peace, Disarmament and Progress was published in London. Signed by writer Robert Gwendolyn and put out by United Publishers Ltd., the book meets the great interest taken by political circles and public opinion in the personality of President Nicolae Ceausescu, in his political thought and contribution to Romania's development.

gress, to the resolution of the major problems of our days. Having an excellent layout, the volume which totals 270 pages opens with a foreword that explains the reasons for its publication.

The foreword is a synthesis of the Romanian outlook and the basic directions of action consistently promoted by Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu for a viable and efficient settlement of the current international situation, for the building of world peace in particular. It shows that world public opinion, which gradually passed on to rejecting both nuclear and conventional wars and demands as urgent as possible signing of an accord on the elimination of nuclear war, owes much to the inspiration and logic to President Nicolae Ceausescu's highly sensitive position regarding the nuclear sphere. This work shows why President Nicolae Ceausescu holds a place of honor not only as one of the most illustrious sons of Romania but also as a leader of world standing, with broad common and humanistic views on unwavering belief in the capability of people everywhere to protect the earth and build a better and more just world.

The first part of the ten-chapter volume refers to President Nicolae Ceausescu's life and work, his strong personality, his political, patriot and revolutionary, his long and tireless fight for the fulfillment of the Romanian people's aspirations after social justice and independence.

The second part of the book is a selection of addresses and speeches made by President Nicolae Ceausescu, significant for the road traversed by the Romanian people in its effort for the homeland's advance, in promoting a policy of wide opening to the world, a policy of defense, collaboration and peace.

Separate chapters on the Romanian foreign policy guidelines, the halting of the arms race, Romania at the UN, science, peace and development under Nicolae Ceausescu's leadership, the tangible ways of solving major international issues.

The final chapter of the work, entitled "The Future," projects a bright future, highlighting that, benefiting from President Nicolae Ceausescu's clearheaded political outlook and wise leadership, from realistic and daring development programs, the Romanian people, which scored outstanding achievements in a relatively short period of time, can confidently look to the free and independent future.

The release ceremony held at the foreign press centre in London was attended by Li, Wang, Deputy speaker at the House of Commons, Gordon McLennan, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain, personalities of the political, social and cultural life.

Taking the floor, Moshe Nisim, Israeli Finance Minister, stressed that President Nicolae Ceausescu was a personality who is present in the international arena, and who promotes a policy of peace and friendship with all the states.

In his turn, Abba Eban, the author of the preface, highlighted President Nicolae Ceausescu's highly interesting outlook on international issues, showing that one of its important components was the broad development of relations with all the states of the world, irrespective of size and sociopolitical system.

Speaking afterwards was Robert Gwendolyn who expressed his satisfaction at the publication of his work Nicolae Ceausescu - Statesman and Fighter for Peace, Disarmament and Progress, and praised President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiative for the building of a better and more just world, free from nuclear weapons and wars. He underlined that Romania's president had shown more than others that the stockpiling of nuclear weapons and missiles, their proliferation and improvement had changed the present way of thinking about war.

A volume titled Homage to the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, was brought out in Israel to mark the forthcoming birthday of the RCP and Romanian state leader.

The volume gathers some 300 selections from the Romanian President's work, which are grouped under thematic chapters. The preface to the volume, entitled "Nicolae Ceausescu, a Pioneer in International Relations," is signed by Abba Eban, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs and Security Commission of the Knesset, former Israeli foreign minister.

Owing to his long-standing experience, the preface shows, Nicolae Ceausescu has represented the quintessence of the assets and aspirations of the Romanian nation that he has led with determination, skillfulness and self-denial to further the cause of civilization and progress. In the two decades that he has been leading the country he has made original contributions to international relations, which have always been set on the need for cooperation and friendship with other states, irrespective of ideology and social system. This idea has led to the concept of the universal character of international relations.

The preface highlights the key places and special value President Nicolae Ceausescu assigns to dialogue and negotiations, as the sole rational way to overcome differences and settle differences and conflicts, with special emphasis on the Romanian line of state's unanimously acknowledged contribution to the efforts for the cessation of conflicts in the Middle East and other areas of the world, his capacity to open up a dialogue with governments in rivalry has gained Nicolae Ceausescu a special place in world diplomacy, the preface points out.

Important aspects of the Romanian home and foreign policy are also highlighted in the foreword to the volume, signed by Yitzhak Korn, the editor of the volume, chairman of the Israel-Romania friendship association.

For a long time now, Yitzhak Korn underlines, President Nicolae Ceausescu has been working for a political solution to the Middle East issue, starting from the idea that a military solution in that area cannot be successful and therefore should be altogether given up. The way of negotiations alone, Nicolae Ceausescu says, can put an end to the conflict in that part of the world and, in this respect, in states for an international conference on the Middle East to be attended by all the countries concerned and also by the Palestine Liberation Organization, Israel and the Security Council permanent members.

A festive meeting was held when the volume was officially launched in Israel. Taking the floor, Moshe Nisim, Israeli Finance Minister, stressed that President Nicolae Ceausescu was a personality who is present in the international arena, and who promotes a policy of peace and friendship with all the states.

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The books Nicolae Ceausescu - A Life Devoted to the Ideals of Social Justice and Liberty of the Romanian People and Nicolae Ceausescu - Statesman and Fighter for Peace and Disarmament and Progress are official publications of the Contemporary Epoch have been put out in India's capital city by "Bhaskar International Publications."

Made up of 11 chapters, the first book highlights the personality of President Nicolae Ceausescu, presenting the history of his Romanian leadership, his political, social and economic achievements, his role in the development of the Romanian people's life.

alist construction in Romania and his initiatives of far-reaching international cooperation regarding the negotiated settlement of the major questions of the contemporary world.

The volume also presents the revolutionary activity carried on by Nicolae Ceausescu in his early youth and after August 23, 1944, aimed at the revolutionary transformation of Romania.

The book underscores that President Nicolae Ceausescu has asserted himself in the conscience of international opinion, of the whole mankind as one of the outstanding and distinguished political leaders of the contemporary world, as a brilliant promoter of the loftiest aspirations after sovereignty and national independence, understanding and cooperation among peoples, as a tireless campaigner for a better and more just world.

Highlighting the special attention President Nicolae Ceausescu pays to disarmament and peace questions, the book also mentions that the Romanian leader works for the building of a better and more just world, which has always been set on the need for cooperation and friendship with other states, irrespective of ideology and social system. This idea has led to the concept of the universal character of international relations.

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ple's appreciation of the Romanian President. In his address, Harbajan Singh, president of Regional Newspapers Federation of India, editor-in-chief of "India Observer," highlighted the merits of President Nicolae Ceausescu in the substantiation and materialization of Romania's independent home and foreign policy.

Edamex publishers in Mexico City have put out the book Nicolae Ceausescu, Disarmament and Progress, a necessity of the whole mankind.

The book, with a preface by the director of the publishing house, Octavio Colmenares, comes after other works by President Nicolae Ceausescu published in Mexico. The putting out of this work, which presents the most important and representative part of the Romanian President's disarmament and progress, is a tireless campaigner for a better and more just world.

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(cont from p. 1)

rest by the National Anti-Fascist Committee, for his actions against fascism, revisionism and war. His thorough political and organizational activity within the leadership of the National Anti-Fascist Committee, his multiple links with the working youth in democratic organizations recommended revolutionary militant Nicolae Ceausescu as an ardent patriot, dedicated to the people's supreme cause - the defense of Romania's independence and sovereignty.

In June 1934, at Craiova railway of the leaders of the January-February 1933 all and railway workers' fight, Nicolae Ceausescu asserted himself as a personality playing a significant part in defending the just cause of the oil and railway workers, against exploitation and oppression, for defending the country's territorial integrity, national independence and sovereignty. On June 27, 1934, young Nicolae Ceausescu was arrested in Craiova where he had come as a representative of the youth in testily in favour of the prosecuted workers.

The Craiova authorities notified the Home Ministry about him as follows: "We are calling your attention - with our view to taking the necessary measures - to communist Nicolae Ceausescu who, being guilty of bringing workers' adhesion of solidarity with the railway workers who were on trial for rebellion, was taken to the Craiova Court and then released, after

which he returned to the Capital". In the respective authorities' language, that meant staging round-the-clock surveillance and persecutions. The organizational insight, the dynamism and political alertness characterizing the young revolutionary Nicolae Ceausescu, however, him as one of the important anti-fascist militants, which led in 1934-1935 to arrests and persecutions, in Nicolae Ceausescu's life.

The speaker expressed the confidence that the publication in Mexico of the Romanian President's new book marked a new higher stage in the evolution of the relations between the two countries, a memorable moment in the development of the Romanian people's life. The book, Nicolae Ceausescu, Disarmament and Progress, is a necessity of the whole mankind.

Octavio Colmenares, director of the Ediciones "El Mundo," the publisher of the book, stressed that the book was a masterpiece of the Romanian President's political and social thought, a masterpiece of the Romanian people's life, a masterpiece of the Romanian people's struggle for a better and more just world.

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Here is taken out of official documents of the Romanian President's life, a synthesis of revolutionary Nicolae Ceausescu's

needs. A report of the Prefect's Office of the Capital, read: "Nicolae Ceausescu, the son of Andruța and Alexandra Ceausescu, ploughmen in Scornicești-Olt commune, can be found in the criminal record of the Police General Direction as one who has militated in the communist movement ever since he was 14 years old, being arrested and tried several times, as follows: 'In the year 1933, with the document No. 109,593 he was sent to the Prosecutor's office of 11th Court for acts of sabotage and inciting the workers' office of Doll court: the whole affair ended with his release. In 1934 he was arrested for spreading communist revolutionary leaflets..."

During debates in the Bravov trial of May-June 1936, Nicolae Ceausescu brilliantly proved his high revolutionary qualities, the courage and dignity with which he answered his accusers, his solitary and firm attitude of encouraging the other defendants, impressing both the judges, the assistance and the public opinion. The echoes and appreciations of the press of the

On August 15, 1936, Nicolae Ceausescu together with other communist and anti-fascist militants condemned in Bravov were imprisoned at Doftana. At Doftana, where many communist prisoners were held in prison, Nicolae Ceausescu carried out a rich party activity with a deep political content and significance, which determined the party organization in prison to assign him the office of secretary of a party cell.

Hardly had Nicolae Ceausescu got out of prison in December 1938 when he started new activities with an inspiring call. Under those dramatic circumstances, when Romania was directly threatened by the aggression of the fascist and revisionist states, communist militant Nicolae Ceausescu mobilized young workers in the country's factories and plants for the achievement of a close unity of the working class, of a broad front fighting against the danger of fascism and war. His organizational efforts, the prevailing he enjoyed among party militants and workers were crowned, as the documents of that time noted, by the presence of scores of thousands of participants in the great anti-fascist and anti-war demonstration staged in Bucharest on May 1, 1939.

Then thousands of voices raised the slogans Long Live Democracy! We Want a Free and Independent Romania! We Want Frontalities to be Observed! Down with the War! Away with Hitlerism! Long Live Romania's Territorial Integrity!

In the situation created by the outbreak of the Second World War, by Romania's isolation and by the important territorial revisions imposed on it, and later on, by the country's involvement, contrary to the people's will, in the Hitlerist war waged against the Soviet Union, the Romanian Communist Party, its militant, led the anti-fascist and anti-fascist fight of national resistance in the context of these events which frequently demanded answers and attitudes of maximum urgency and importance one could find the thought and

The slave inaugurated in the contemporary history of Romania by the Ninth Congress of the party has been definitely dominated by the steady personality of the General Secretary of the Party, President of socialist Romania, has been marked by his clear-sighted revolutionary thinking and activity, based on the application of the principles of dialectic and historical materialism, of scientific socialism to the conditions of the development of the country's development, from the aspirations and ideals of our people, the great achievements and the on the basis of the decisions of the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Congresses of the party have materialized the creative energies of the entire nation, ensuring the unflinching advance of our people on the road of setting up the many-sidedly developed socialist society.

The ideas and directions of the Party General Secretary, provided by great and ardent love for the country and people, have been implemented in Romania's achievements during the historical period that has passed since the Ninth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party. Now, on the birthday celebration of the General Secretary of the Party, President of the Republic, the working class, the whole nation, clearly feel around the Party's leadership, the brilliant leader, President Nicolae Ceausescu, warmly wishing him "Many happy returns of the day" in the name of the entire nation.

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In a short period all fields of economic and social life have been swept by deep revolutionary changes. Romania has overcome a state of backwardness — an outcome of the policy pursued by the exploiting classes and of the imperialist domination, — turning into an industrial-agrarian country with a modern, strong industry

based on the latest gains of contemporary technology and science, with a socialist agriculture in full progress, with an impetuous development of science, education, culture, of the material and cultural welfare of our entire people.

NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU



A STRATEGY OF DEVELOPMENT

The change in the Romanian conception on the country's socio-economic development after the Ninth Party Congress (1965) has materialized into the priority growth of industry, considered as the catalyst factor of progress, into the establishment of a system of macro- and micro-economic balances bearing positive effects on the capitalization of the human and material potential and the increment of the economic efficiency of all activities. A realistic and lucid analysis of the true stage of development of the national economy at the end of the third quinquennium (1961-1965) considered that in spite of significant results scored in the period of building a unitary socialist economy, Romania continued to remain a poorly developed country, which required the elaboration of a far-reaching strategy and complex programmes ensuring the high-rate development of industry, agriculture and the other branches of economy, as well as simple structural transformations raising the economy on higher steps of progress and the consolidation of the socialist construction. As a consequence of applying this innovative strategy the material force of the economy has increased considerably over the last two decades. An undoubted proof in this respect is the fact that in comparison with the results scored in 1965 the industrial output of 1985 grew 5.6 times, the agricultural one 3.1 times, while the national income grew 1.3 times.

The fundamental option which in Romania's conditions has ensured the advance along the road of progress and civilization was the attainment of important funds for development and, in this framework, the judicious organization of the national income for accumulation and consumption. In 1955 the share earmarked for development represented 25.5 per cent, while in 1985 it grew to 54.4 per cent, only to reach 58 per cent presently. The investment funds thus created were used especially for the country's industrialization, a programme of

key. The largest part of these funds, which increased 1.3 times between 1965-1985, was earmarked for the creation, development or modernization of fields which proved decisive for the maintenance of the economic dynamism. At the same time reconsidered was the role incumbent on certain branches and subbranches which had been underestimated in the first three five-year plan periods or which in the meantime acquired an overwhelming importance. Through the attainment of an intensive rate of industrial development — over nine per cent yearly in the last two quinquennia — the basic branches of industry — machine engineering, chemistry, the light and the food industries — underwent a strong growth and diversification of production. Thus, the share of the machine-building industry grew from

10.5 per cent in 1955, to 21.2 per cent in 1985 and to some 30 per cent at the beginning of the ongoing five-year plan period, while that of chemistry rose from 3.2 per cent in 1955 to 6.7 per cent in 1985 and to some 10 per cent in 1985. Alongside the power industry and the ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy these branches ensure almost 55 per cent of the whole industrial production of the country. New industries were set up — electronic and electrical engineering, the shipbuilding industry, the chemical and power equipment industries, petrochemistry — while aeronautics was revitalized. Against the background of the fast development of the basic branches, production growths between 4.1 and 7.5 times were registered by technological equipment, machine tools and electric engines, a

growth of 25 times was scored by the products of the industry of precision mechanics and optics, one of 40 times by automation and computer technology means. Presently, Romania has become able to meet over 90 per cent of the economy's need of machines, equipment and installations, whose highly technical value helped achieve in 1985 a daily output equal to that obtained in two months in 1965. On this basis, the volume of fixed assets grew from 160 billion lei in 1961 to 2,000 billion in 1985, of which 80 per cent were obtained over the last 20 years. As a consequence, the national wealth, whose main component is the fixed assets, has grown from 330 billion lei in 1950 to almost 5,000 billion lei presently.

Another basic branch, agriculture, in full process of transformation on intensive, qualitatively superior bases, scored an absolute record in 1987 — the biggest cereal production in the country's history — 31.7 million tons. The production increments in agriculture were obtained in the conditions of a larger than 50 per cent decrease in the population employed in this field compared to 1950, so that at present its share in the overall employed population is over 28.3 per cent, versus 74.1 in the reference year. These important successes were largely due to the growth of the number of tractors equipping agriculture from 12,713 in 1950 to 181,408 in 1985, the increase of the irrigated area from 230,000 ha in 1955 to 2.7 million ha in the summer of 1987, the increment to 335 kg of the amount of physical fertilizer used per ha.

In the materialization of these major transformations of contemporary Romania a key role was played by science, for the development of which the state allotted 10 times larger funds in 1985 over 1965. The number of researchers is 10 times bigger, while that of patents is 14 times larger than in 1965. In the 1981-1985 five-year period alone the contribution made by science to the renewing and modernization of production materialized in the introduction of 20,000 new types of machines, equipment, apparatus, installations and consumer goods and of 8,200 technologies and mechanization systems into the production flows. At present, one last spent in this activity brings a tenfold economic effect.

The progress made in the development of industry — now accounting for 60 per cent of the national income — of the economy generally, has changed Romania's position in the inter-

national division of labour. In the world flow of assets. From a country whose exports mainly consisted of agricultural and food products and raw materials, Romania has turned into an exporter of highly processed goods which account for 63 per cent, up from 36.2 per cent in 1965, of the total exports.

Such a development strategy naturally swept all the country's areas, ensuring equal opportunities for prosperity to all citizens, from Bucharest to Bala Mare and from Timisoara to Vaslui. Through the harmonious, balanced development of all the country's areas and counties, mechanical engineering units have been raised in all counties. Of the newly built industrial areas each territorial unit houses four or five.

Such an impressive growth of the economic potential has materialized in the substantially higher living standards. The average remuneration has grown some 12 times over 1965. Starting in the latter half of 1988 the nominal pay is to grow by 10 per cent. Over 1965-1987 3.3 million housing units were built, so that 82 per cent of the country's population lives in new houses. Over 1965, the capacity of hospitals has doubled, now being of 200,000 beds. At present there is one physician for 498 inhabitants. All-grade education (just like health care) is free and comprises five million persons.

The strategy of Romania's economic development acquires new virtues in the perspective of the year 1990. In order to emphasize the intensive factors and assert the new quality in all fields of activity economic proportions were changed, the investment programmes were reoriented, the classified list of products and especially their quality were improved. In the process industry the share of the high-tech subbranches incorporating complex work and contributing to high labour productivity has increased. In parallel with the decreasing production of the big energy consuming, the high-tech branches preserve their high growth rates. At the same time, by doubling labour productivity and enhancing the capitalization degree of material resources, conditions will be created for the contribution of the intensive factors making the national income reach 80-85 per cent in this quinquennium. The powerful growth of the national economic complex will lead to obtaining a national income of 1,200 billion lei, that is 2,000 dollars per capita.

I. ROSA



THE VOCATION FOR DEMOCRACY



LONG-TERM NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

In the almost four decades and a half which have passed since the country's liberation, Romania has covered several stages of economic and social development at a high rate. The first post-war years were devoted to the reconstruction of the economy in its elements and the implementation of social reforms. The year 1919 marked the passage to the implementation of the socialist revolution through the nationalization of the main production means and then, through the collectivization of agriculture. It was a period of almost two decades in which all sectors of activity were organized on the basis of the socialist state and cooperative property. However, Romania continued to be a poorly developed country. As a consequence, in 1965, the Ninth Party Congress raised the problem of developing industry, agriculture, the other branches at a high rate, of consolidating the socialist economy in general. This activity which took roughly 10 years and ended with the intensive development of the productive forces, allowed for the passage to a new stage, that of building the multilaterally socialist society, a stage estimated to end by the year 2000.

Starting in 1961, five-year plans have been introduced in the practice of a unitary management of economic and social processes, and on the main branches of activity. However, a perfectly outlined strategy did not exist for quite a long time. It was only in the wake of the Ninth Party Congress that the problem of working out such a strategy was properly raised, materialized, upon President Nicolae Ceaușescu's initiative into the Romanian Communist Party's Programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism. This programme was adopted by the Eleventh Party Congress.

The continuous and unbroken development of the socialist economy, the ever more complex interdependencies among various branches, the need to envisage vigorously and progressively for a long time in certain fields led to the elaboration of national programmes focused on various fields or different problems.

As a result, at present, the development and strengthening of the Romanian economy are part of a schedule for the future which includes both the one-year and the five-year plans as well as many national programmes, a schedule elaborated beforehand but adjustable to the new dimensions of scientific research and to the pace and expansion of modern technology. Long- or short-term programmes regarding one branch, several branches or even the

national economy as a whole, they are all characterized by the fact that they have in view the harmonious and rapid development of the Romanian economy.

Whoever looks through the impressive number of national development programmes can understand the future destiny of Romania, the historical stages she is to traverse, the huge range of questions, directions, options, criteria of value and solutions, their scientific argumentation. These programmes are the fruit of collaboration with the whole nation, from scientists, researchers, teachers, specialists to technicians and workers, being in the front line of the everyday activity. In fact, they are the fruit of consciously assuming the nation's future.

There are long-term programmes concerning the development of the main branches or fields of activity: power, electricity, chemical engineering, machine building, chemistry, petrochemistry, mining industry, geology, silviculture, land improvement works, programmes for obtaining rich stable and secure crops, of organizing the territory and increasing soil fertility, etc. But there are also permanent programmes of raising technical level and quality,

the introduction of technical progress of improving production management, automation of technological flows. Either the mining, oil, power, nuclear, machine tools and equipment for the light and food industries or the textile, environmental protection, health care programmes or those highly turning in account raw materials of biological origin all these are permanently on the daily work agenda of specialists and all working people in the respective fields.

ANDREI PETRESCU

Only on the basis of the broadest democracy providing for the participation of the whole people in the management of society and in the conscious construction of its own future shall we be able to carry through our programmes, the victory of socialism and communism in Romania, built with and for the people!

NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU

Socialism and democracy are inseparable. This genuine ideological axiom has found a significant materialization in Romania, where the democratic vocation of the new system has been turned to advantage through a committed and specific structure, covering the whole social edifice.

A major political achievement is the exemplary deployment of representative democracy, in its classical forms, Parliamentarism, in its modern forms, the local people's councils. These very bodies have seen a process of democratization, noticeable in the constant concordance between their composition and the social structure of the population. In municipal and town people's councils, 63 per cent of deputies are workers, peasants and technicians, while in communal councils peasants hold an even larger share — more than 68 per cent. A similar composition is evident in the Grand National Assembly, within which the overwhelming majority of deputies are workers, peasants, specialists in the most varied economic activity fields, scientists, men of letters, artists, not politicians by profession. Mention should also be made of the judicious, balanced character of the national composition of this body. In its present structure, it includes 61.1 per cent Romanians, 7.3 per cent Romanians of Magyar nationality and 1.4 per cent Romanians of German nationality; the structure by nationality of parliament members fully reflects the present national structure of Romanian society. The exigencies of democracy are fulfilled through the practice of nominating several people for the same seat. In the election for the ongoing legislative term of the Grand National Assembly, for instance, two candidates each were nominated in 13 constituencies, and three each in 40 constituencies. In the general election of deputies to people's councils of November 15, 1987, a total

117,340 candidates were put forward in the 57,581 constituencies, two each in 45,888 constituencies and three each in 4,910 constituencies.

The lawmaking activity too has been integrated with this process. If initiatives laws must govern, the subjects of the legislative initiative eloquently show who governs. In Romania, besides the Parliament and the State Council, rights to legislative initiative have been vested in the Central Committee of the RCP, the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front and the Higher Council of Socio-Economic Development, bodies broadly representing all layers of society. Titles are passed only after their public debate — a form of general involvement of the nation in the decision-making mechanism. There is a right of control over the way in which the state bodies fulfil the mission entrusted to them, which is exercised by the civil assemblies on a local scale and by the central worker control council on a national one.

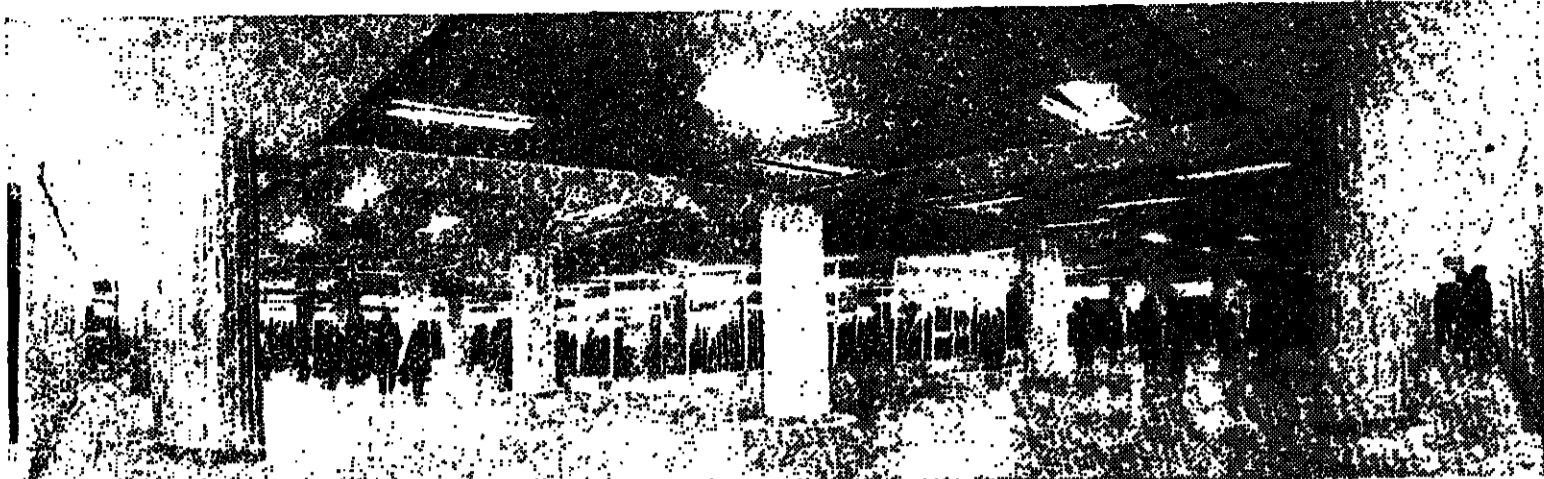
However, the substance of the process of improving social organization and management in Romania is the mass basis of economic and political decision-making. In the last two decades, an original system of participative democracy has been working in Romania based on the principles of self-management and economic-financial autogestion. This system comprises the self-management bodies in industrial enterprises and central — the working people's councils and the working people's general assemblies — through the instrumentality of which the workers, producers and consumers of the national wealth make decisions concerning the management and development of the production means in every unit. Along this line of developing the direct democracy, the periodical organization of the working people's councils in the

main branches and sectors of activity has been institutionalized: the working people's congress, of science and education, the congress of political education and socialist culture, attended by thousands of working people in the respective fields and adopting decisions on the basic questions of the country's development. Continually in the nation-wide activity of these forms of the direct democracy is provided by the national assemblies of working people in the above-mentioned fields.

As bodies of collective management, the working people's councils have fully proved their viability. At present, in industry and other economic sectors, in cultural and educational establishments there are over 28,000 working people's councils including more than 415,500 workers, technicians, engineers, teachers, scientists, economists, men of letters, physicians. At the same time, in agriculture and the economic sector of the country (there are 1,200 managing councils comprising 187,250 working people, 110,000 cooperatives) farmers' initiatives, most significant is the fact that of all managing bodies — members at the level of corporate and enterprise initiatives, at least 80 per cent are workers, directly employed in production.

ION CĂRĂCĂ





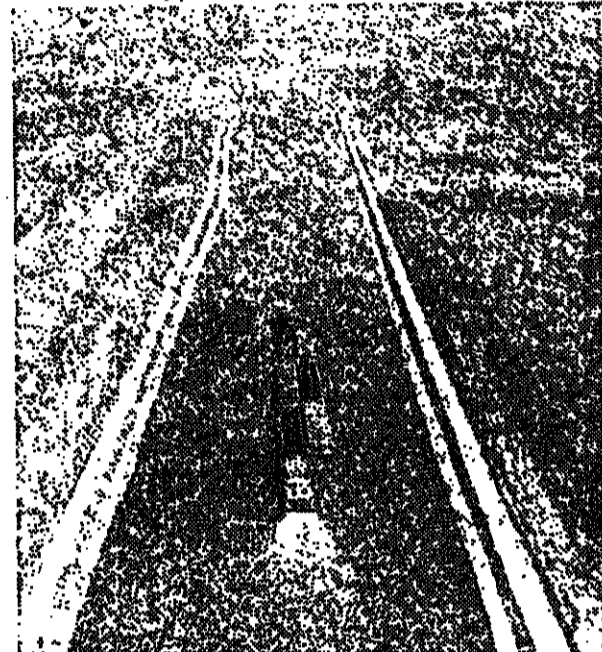
MODERN UNDERPASSES

With the coming into operation of the underground line running between Mihail Square and Pipera Industrial area, a component of the second mainline, the beautiful underpass in University Square was reopened for pedestrian traffic. On the second level of the University underpass is the underground station, which handles about 35,000 passengers an hour.

REBIRTH OF A RIVER

The activity of modernizing the river Dimbovitza which crosses Bucharest city along one of its main axes is on. The total length of the complex development of the river, including Lake Dimbovitza, is 21 km. Five kilometers of it are upstream, between Ilfov and Dragomiresti communes, where bed regulation works are under way, and piers against possible floods are being erected. Within the perimeter of the capital, the new river bed will be 10 km long. Lake Dimbovitza, the largest water reservoir and artificial lake in Bucharest, whose construction was completed last year, has an area of 210 ha, a volume of water of 20 million cu.m., and a depth of 5-10 m. The dam built for this body of water allows of supplying and refreshing the Dimbovitza at a constant pace. The new bed is 25-35 metres wide and 2.5-4.5 metres deep.

Seven hydrotechnical centres have been or are about to be built along the course of the Dimbovitza in the capital. Eventually there will be 13 bridges, five works of architecture and art, each having a distinct structure and appearance. Among those already completed we are mentioning the Krallor, Izvor, Opera, Opereia, Maricesti and Timpuiri Noi ones. The Mihail Hruva and Vitan Diczesti bridges are in a forward stage of completion.



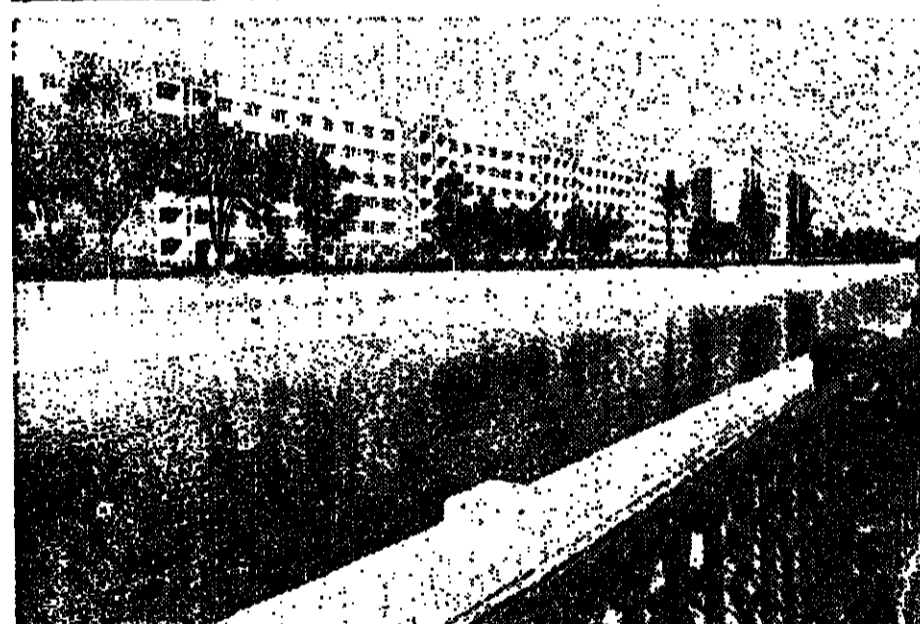
SHIP TRAFFIC ON THE CANAL

About one month ago, on the direction of the new Poarta Albă-Midia-Năvodari Canal, a new way inaugurated during the third decade of November 1987, the first barges passed. The ships carry, today, rice and construction materials for several shipyards and industrial units. They cross the two locks at Ovidiu and Năvodari, hydrotechnical systems which function perfectly. An intense traffic is made on the Danube-Black Sea Canal; last year over 1,200 naval units, barges, snows, tugboats, passenger ships and other kinds of ships passed on it. This new line — which is also the choice of numerous beneficiaries — is 300 km shorter as compared to the that existing before the Canal was brought into operation.



UNDERGROUND WORKING STAGES

A new underground section linking Crângași Square to the North Station was commissioned at the end of last year. It is currently the terminus of the first underground mainline. Now in various stages of completion is the third mainline which will link the North Station to the following spots: Victoriei Square, Obor Square, Jancului Square, Muncii Square, Dristor. The Bucharest underground totals at present more than 40 km.



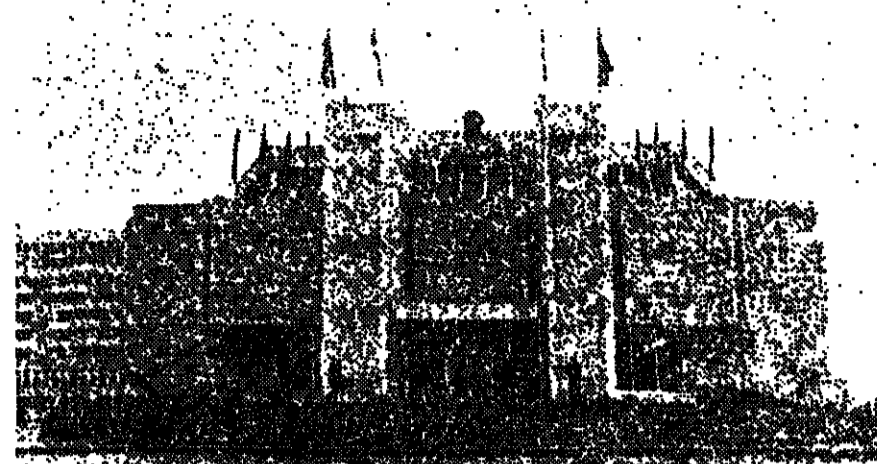
UNIQUE AND INVENTIONS

It is known that the Crivita Roșie Enterprise of chemical equipment in Bucharest is a large producer of unique. They are meant for branches like the chemical, petrochemical, pulp and paper industries and recently for the power industry. About 90 percent of the output includes such equipment. No doubt, in order to produce such unique, the creative teams, made up of engineers, designers, foremen, workers, have elaborated new series of modern technologies. Among these, there is the technology and process for welding large-size recipients. The installation was thought out by foroman Gheorghe Fil and engineer Iulian Aughel at the welding laboratory. Labour productivity doubles by using it, while the power consumption is reduced by 30 percent. Patented as an invention, this new product,



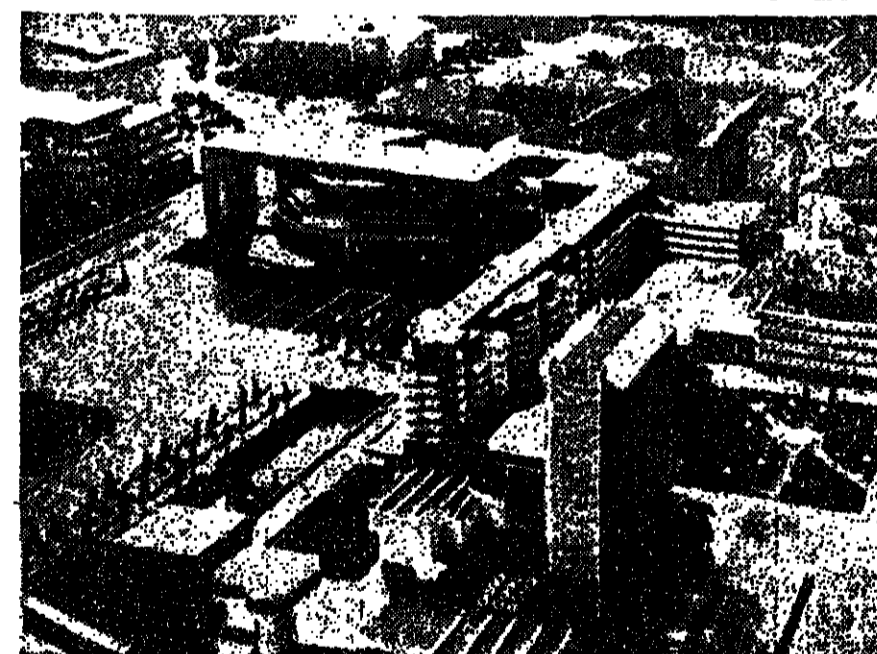
TECHNOLOGICAL LINE

At the Craiova Enterprise of Heavy Equipment, one of the youngest industrial units of this kind in Romania, a special technological line specialized in performing longitudinal millings for a wide range of parts for the rolling mills has come into operation. Equipped with automated installations, the new technological line allows of obtaining higher productivity and increasing the reliability of the processed units meant for siderurgic plants.



THE LATEST THEATRE IN ROMANIA

A new building for an institution of culture and art housing a long tradition — the Luceafărul Theatre for Children and Youths — has recently been opened in Iași, where there is a National Theatre, a Lyric Theatre, a symphonic orchestra, a Conservatoire with a studio, several houses of culture. The new establishment designed for shows and exhibitions, concerts and creation circles has a 350-seat hall, a modern sound and light system as well as perfect acoustics ensuring optimum conditions for theatrical, musical, choreographical and literary performances.



CEMENT AND SLAG

The specialists of the Binder and Ashstones Cement Works at Blean have devised a manufacturing technology for a new type of cement obtained by separating blast furnace slag, a residual existing in large quantities on the country's iron and steel areas, with gypsum and clinker. The first quantities of cement thus treated have been delivered to beneficiaries, meeting the highest quality exigencies.



A BALNEAL RESORT - OGLINZI

A new treatment and balneal cure resort using mineral waters of the area is located in the vicinity of Platina Neamt municipality. The spa is called Oglinzi. There, the works were concluded for two pavilions added to the existing ones, configuring a rest and recreation settlement in a very picturesque environment. The new resort, presents all conditions for an alpine sports resort with ski runs and other facilities. Oglinzi spa grows every year, being included among the country's beautiful balneal resorts.

THE ARCHITECTS' UNION PRIZE FOR 1987

At the end of last year, after long debates (given the numerous achievements), the jury of the Romanian Architects' Union passed their final judgement. One of the works which received the Architects' Union Prize was the planning of the Central Area of Timișoara Municipality. The landmarks at the design are the Continental Hotel, already built and a cultural centre, blocks of flats, a pedestrian square with green spots and social facilities.

OTHER HOUSES, OTHER STREETS, ANOTHER TOWN

Timișoara, this belongs to the category of towns where a traveler returning ten years later cannot recognize the old surroundings. The town has completely changed its aspect becoming an architectural unique in the area with elegant geometrical lines and with over 15 thousand apartments laid at the disposal of the inhabitants and meeting the exigencies of modern comfort.



NEW BUILDINGS

Bacău. Over 3,000 flats were commissioned here in 1987, making the total number of flats built in this town, a county seat, as well as in the worker centres in the Hârlău, Trăiești and Târnăveni valleys in the first two years of the 1986-1990 quinquennium top 8,750. Another 3,200 apartments are to be built in 1988.

Alexandria. Several new shopping units for food and industrial products have been commissioned at the ground floor of blocks of flats on Libertății boulevard in the centre of Alexandria municipality this year. Thus the town's shopping area has been added another 4,000 sq.m.

Botoșani. In 1987, 3,210 apartments were built in Botoșani municipality. They very days 100 families have moved into modern, elegantly finished houses.

Colibăși. A commune lying in the neighbourhood of the motor-car enterprise manufacturing Dacia cars, has been enriched with 8,000 flats, over 20,000 sq.m. of shopping and services area, a bread factory, a food market, several schools, kindergartens, creches and an imposing house of culture.

Timișoara. Taking advantage of the favourable weather, the housing builders in town have worked at a sustained pace on 1,027 flats which are now in an advanced stage of completion. Since 1985 60,000 flats have been built in Timișoara municipality — a real new town!

Constanța. A new sea wall about five-km long, a complex of housing units and socio-cultural facilities, a pedestrian-only boulevard along the sea shore called "the sea boulevard" are under construction between Mamaia resort and Tomis port.

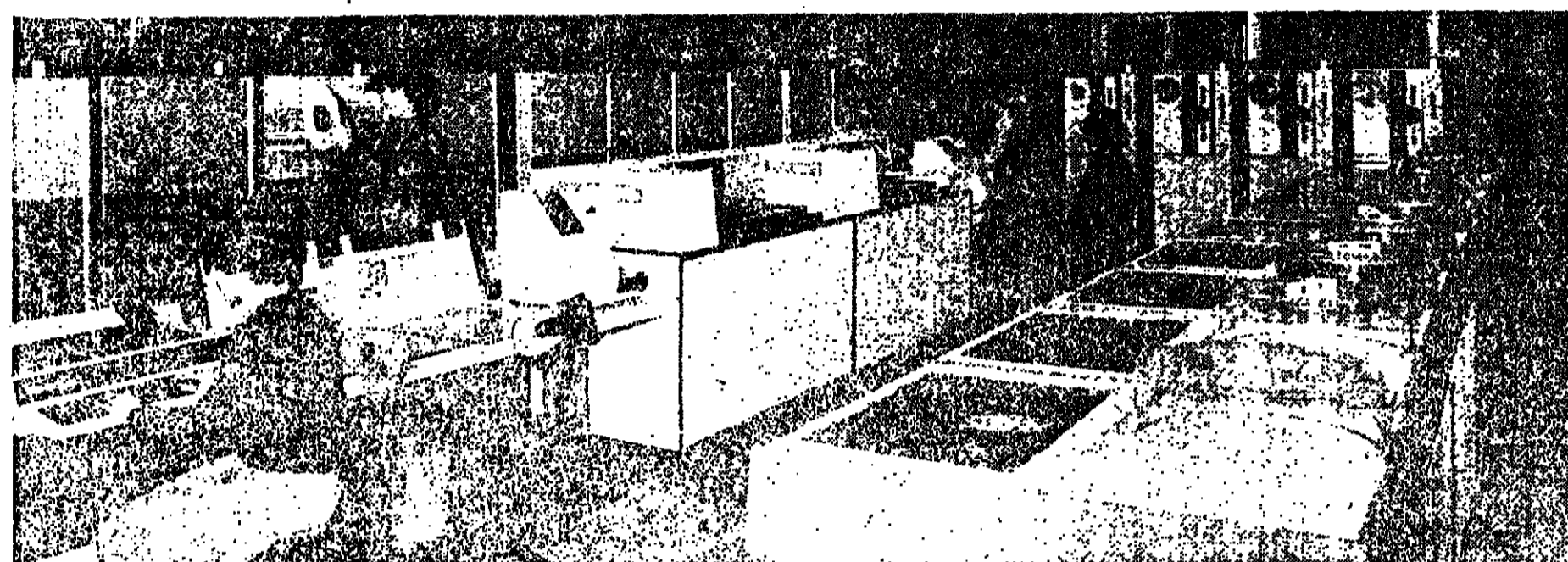
Olopa. The commune known for the International airport it shelters has enriched its housing delivery with the first two- and three-story blocks with shops on the ground floor, turning the rural environment into an urban one. The first 700 flats have already been completed.

DEVELOPMENT DYNAMICS: HIGH-TECH BRANCHES

We cannot speak about the implementation of our programmes of intensive development, about modernization if science is not powerfully engaged in all fields of activity. We have important achievements, we have strong forces in our scientific research! We must work to the end of in-

creasing their role in ensuring the general progress of the homeland, in fulfilling the party's programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society.

NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU



COMPUTER-AIDED RESEARCH AND DESIGN

The contemporary technical and scientific revolution has already revolutionized the central place taken among the high-tech fields by information technologies (computer, basic and applicative programmes) which tend to be generalized in all social activities. Under the impact of computer technology and informatics, research and design have recorded unprecedented advances.

Starting from the provisions of the programme of scientific research, technological development and introduction of technical progress over 1980-1990, the special programme of computer-aided research and design was worked out, coordinated by the National Council for Science and Technology. This programme will allow of introducing advanced methods, information theory means in the creation activity, in order gradually to automate and cybernate production. The new development lines will enable specialists to better define their problems, to make complex cal-

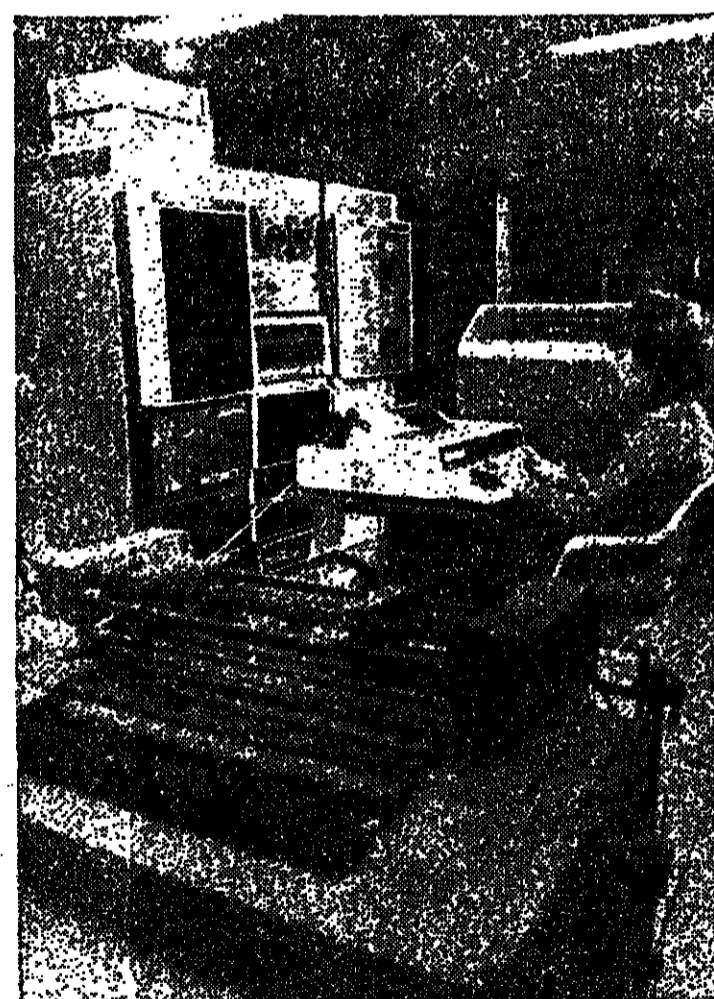
culations, to have access through a terminal to the documentation they need - norms, consumption standards, technological designs - to automate the execution of drawings, to obtain constructive variants according to various technical-economic criteria, to work out the manufacturing and testing documentation. The innovation brought by the information theory resides precisely in the quantitative and qualitative dimensions, not known previously in the research and design activity.

The main directions tackled by the programme of computer-aided research and design are:

- structural engineering;
- designing investment projects;
- devising technologies and simulating technological lines;
- experimental data processing and computer graphics;
- technical-scientific software libraries;
- interactive computer-aided research and design systems, etc.

So far, programs have been worked out for mini and micro-computers providing: structural analysis, the automation of technical drawing, the programming of machine tools fitted with numerical control, the tridimensional representation of bodies on visual displays or drawing boards, the description, storage and modification of drawings through graphic dialogue, the computer-aided analysis and design of automated systems, the optimization of cutting, program and specialized-language libraries. Computer-aided research and design are increasingly becoming urgent needs for industry, construction, agriculture, transport and services through their beneficial effects.

NICOLAE BADEA-DINCA ■ Scientific Deputy Manager of the Institute of Scientific Research and Technological Engineering for Computer Technology and Informatics (ICSIT - TCI)



DESIGN PERFORMANCES IN THE MACHINE BUILDING INDUSTRY

We asked eng. Florin Dinu from the Research Institute for Machine Building Technology (ICTM) in Bucharest about some of the achievements obtained by means of computer technology in the machine building field.

"The complex problems approached in the machine building field objectively lead to the conclusion that performance goals cannot be achieved today outside the scope of computer-aided modelling-simulation, automation, where the use of computer equipment receives a unanimously acknowledged and known testimony: 'Computer-Aided Design and Computer-Aided Manufacturing'.

"Among our achievements, mention should be made of the first elaboration of the software used in modelling the constructive and technological design activity, generally called LIGON (Computer-Aided Design Language and Programming Language for Machine Building Industry). This software, developed in the Institute of Scientific Research and Technological Engineering for Computer Technology and Informatics (ICSIT - TCI), enables the design of machine tools, structural components, etc. in the machine building industry."

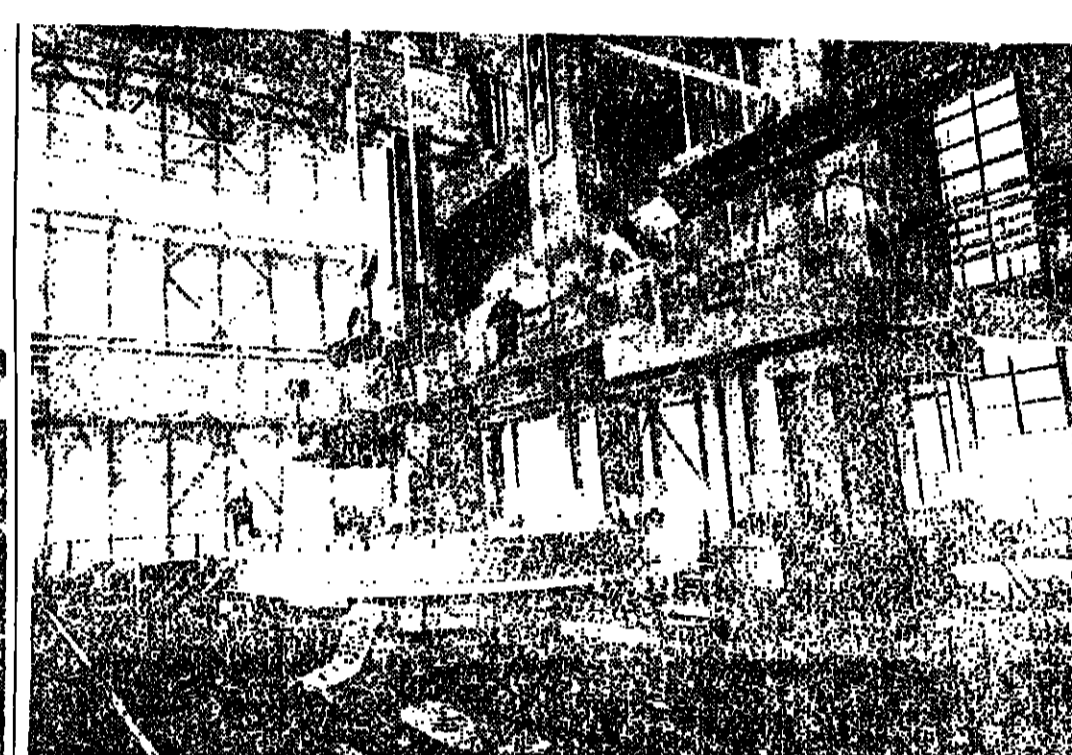
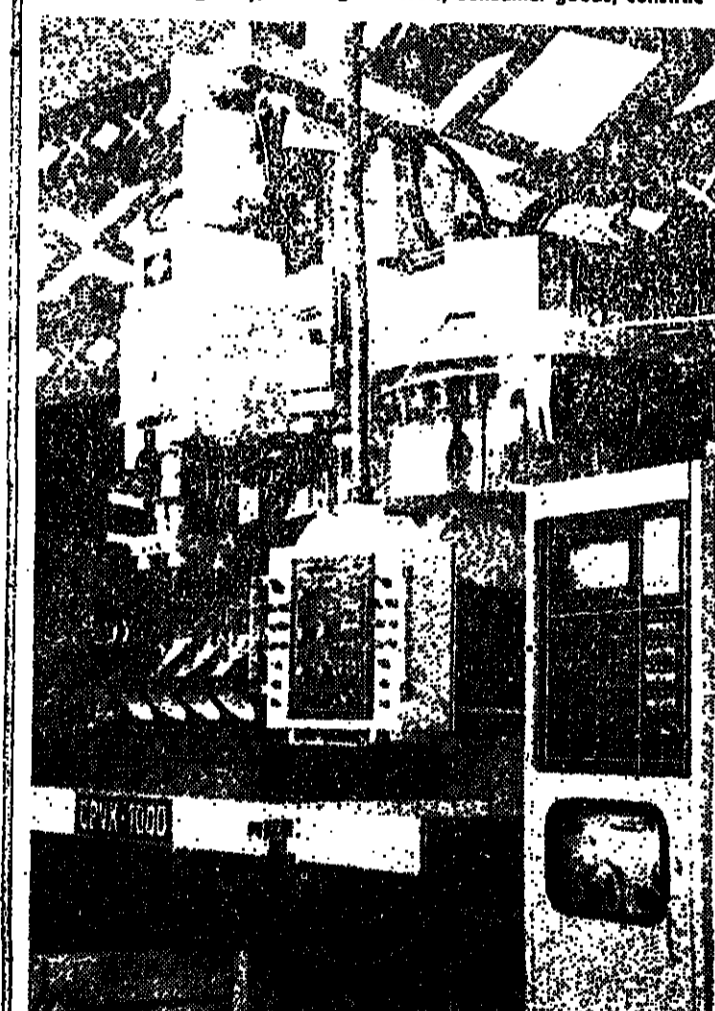
ROMANIAN NEWS

FREE
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3 (512)
JANUARY 22
1988

It is known that in recent years, in parallel with Romania's complex economic development, the presence of the Romanian industrial products in the world market has grown, too. One of the most active Romanian foreign trade companies is MAȘINEXPORIMPORT.

To know some of the most important achievements of this company, we talked with MAȘINEXPORIMPORT director, eng. Ion BALANUȚA.

"The MAȘINEXPORIMPORT foreign trade company was set up in 1962. Originally, its range of activities was broader, the company marketing machine tools, consumer goods, construc-



tion machinery, textile and agricultural machines, tractors, locomotives, railway cars etc. With the increase of the production of machine tools, fine mechanics and implements, the enterprise has specialized in this domain. Today, MAȘINEXPORIMPORT is the only Romanian company specialized in export-import and cooperation ventures in machine tools, fine mechanics and implements manufactured by over 30 enterprises which are coordinated by the Industrial Central of Machine Tools, Fine Mechanics and Implements. Besides, MAȘINEXPORIMPORT markets in other countries flexible automatic lines for the processing of various metal products, automatic assembly lines, sub-assemblies and automatic lines."

"The products marketed by

MAȘINEXPORIMPORT are ever better known in the world. Would you present some of them?"

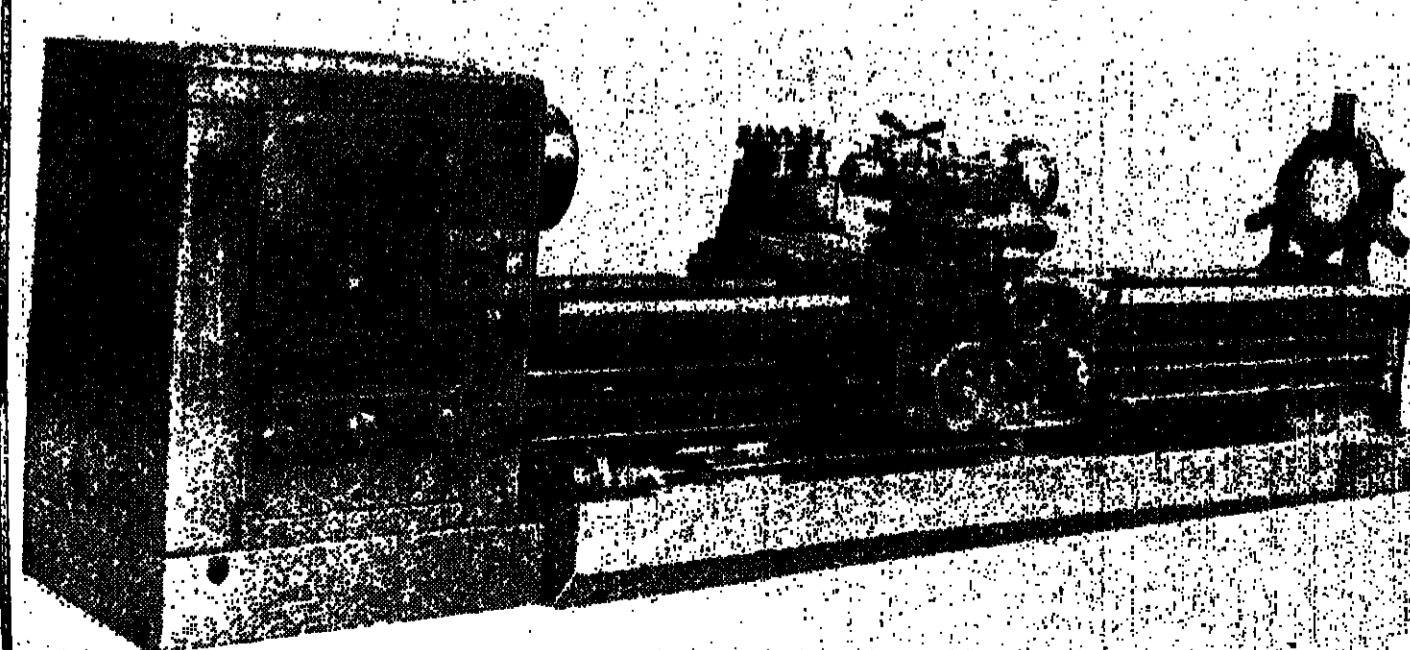
"To the end of promoting our products in the foreign markets, MAȘINEXPORIMPORT representatives participate in international fairs and exhibitions where they present machine tools of high technical standard and quality. Of them I should



mention the CN and CNC numerically controlled lathes, automatic lathes with processing diameters from 1,250 to 16,000 mm, cutters, grinding machines, electroerosion processing machines, boring and milling machines, machining centres, aggregate machines, robots etc. Last year alone, we participated in 12 international fairs among which those in Chicago, Leipzig, Cairo, Brno, Moscow. Due to their superior features, most of our products enjoyed the appreciation of experts. Such a product is the SN 360 C 2 precision lathe which was gold-medalled at the Moscow International Exhibition, for its fine execution and performances."

"This year, Romania will enter more than 25 international economic events organized in countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and the two Americas. Which are the new products you plan to exhibit at these international events?"

"This aspect is extremely important to us. This year we are going to promote a number of new products we have already included in our offer to our partners. Many of them will be displayed at the traditional international fairs we will enter. I shall mention only some of them: the GC - 1000 lg. boring machine, the MCF-1, gauge processing machine, the FRP X-430 section milling machine, the P-325-2500 milling machine for spindles, the ECP-250 machine for guideways, automatic lathe, etc. I should conclude that this fast process of updating our products is made with the help of specialists from five design and research institutes."



ROMANIA • BUCHAREST • 32 REPUBLICI BOULEVARD • PHONE 1375 96 • TELEX 11206, 11216 MEXIM

THE CENTRAL OF THE COTTON INDUSTRY



MEETING WORLD EXIGENCIES

The 25 enterprises included in the Central of Cotton Industry in Bucharest — producing cotton yarns and fabrics, thread, cotton-wool, etc., meant for consumer goods or technical items for industry have developed tremendously over the past few years. They have been equipped with new machines and adapted a number of technologies aimed at modernizing production, and especially the finishing operations. Consequently, the export-bound goods are up to world exigencies, a fact confirmed by the appreciation won by the Central's exhibits at international fairs and exhibitions. Here is engineer Georgeta Ioniță, Director General of the Central of Cotton Industry speaking about the novelties of 1987:

"In 1986 we tried to raise our activity to superior levels, by carrying out the plan of physical and material production, to high quality parameters, corresponding to the increased exigencies of foreign and home partners. Thus last year's production of cotton and cotton-type fabrics was of 358 million square meters, 11.3 million sq. m. more than in 1985; superior growth rates were registered for the production of cotton and cotton-type yarn, cotton for medicinal use, sewing thread, etc. would like to add that in 1986 we scored the highest growth rate — 7.6 percent — of the volume of industrial output, a

growth which was achieved entirely because of the increase of labour productivity in the conditions of the improvement of the range structure and of the products' higher qualitative and technical level.

"Taking into consideration the exigencies of the internal and external markets, the cotton industry has continuously diversified the range of products. While in 1970, 85 percent of the fabrics obtained had traditional finishings and only 8.7 percent had superior finishings, in the first year of the on-going five year-plan more than 85 percent of the Central's output was fulfilled with a superior process-

ing degree, with finishings offering the items special qualities.

"The fact that in the last quinquennium 1,512 newly created or modernized items, 8,550 drawings, models, contexts and some 30,000 colour positions were introduced in fabrication eloquently speaks about the diversification of the fabrics' range.

"Last year, our specialists created, for the foreign market alone, 218 new articles of which 161 fabric items were introduced in series fabrication according to the contracts concluded with foreign business partners. Also, the range of technical fabrics used in various branches of the national economy was redesigned and modernized.

"Similar to the whole Romanian economy, the cotton industry is also subject to an uninterrupted modernization process. Modernization has directly contributed to the growth of production and labour productivity. For example, the production of cotton and cotton-type fabrics has grown in the 1971-1986 period by 65 percent and the item range with various destinations has increased both for the internal and external markets.

"At the same time with the units' equipping with modern machines and installations, more efficient than those placed or left from anterior periods, we passed to the application of modern weaving and spinning technologies proper to the newly installed machines, to the application of new technologies for the increase of the fabrics' quality.

"An important aspect of the modernization of our production is the creation of products with reduced raw material consumption, but with the same qualitative technical and functional parameters. In other words, certain outdated items and ranges are replaced with new ones which highly capitalize raw materials.

All these achievements are the outcome of the efforts made by the team of engineers and technicians of the central, and its subordinated enterprises, but also a fruit of their close work-together with the Institute of Textile Research (ICP).

The modernization drive help us diversify production continuously, obtain a wider range of products, especially for the foreign market, and what we pursue perseveringly, increase permanently the technical and qualitative level of products. The collections of textures offered by the central for 1987 comprise over 800 articles, more than 3,300 sketches and 11,000 coloured positions. Every year the collectives of designers, engineers and colourists of our enterprises create, with the new items, half of which replace outdated products. Also, annually a large number of drawings and coloured positions are designed for

cotton and cotton-type fabrics with various destinations.

This year we shall create over 130 items, 800 sketches and 450 coloured positions, on a par with the beneficiaries' demands, according to fashion trends. The share of new and updated products in the overall production is set to reach over 35 per cent as against 25 per cent registered last year.

An outcome of the activity of creation and research, of the fast application in production of its results, the products we offer are characterized by novelty and a visible tendency to increase their degree of processing and finishing. The progress registered in the production of cotton fabrics, as well as in that of yarns in intimate mixtures of fibres, the modernization sweeping of technologies meant to process raw and chemical materials and espe-

cially of the finishing technologies lend our products superior characteristics.

The activity of technico-scientific research and of creation has contributed, to a large extent, to expanding the internal and external market, but we want it to help our products reach the markets of as many countries as possible, especially those where high quality products, luxury ones included, are in high demand. According to the programme set for this year the share of the export of textures in metres and through textiles is to cover more than 41 per cent of the overall production of cotton and cotton-type fabric production, as against 38 per cent in 1985. In the conditions in which the production volume increases by almost 10 per cent.

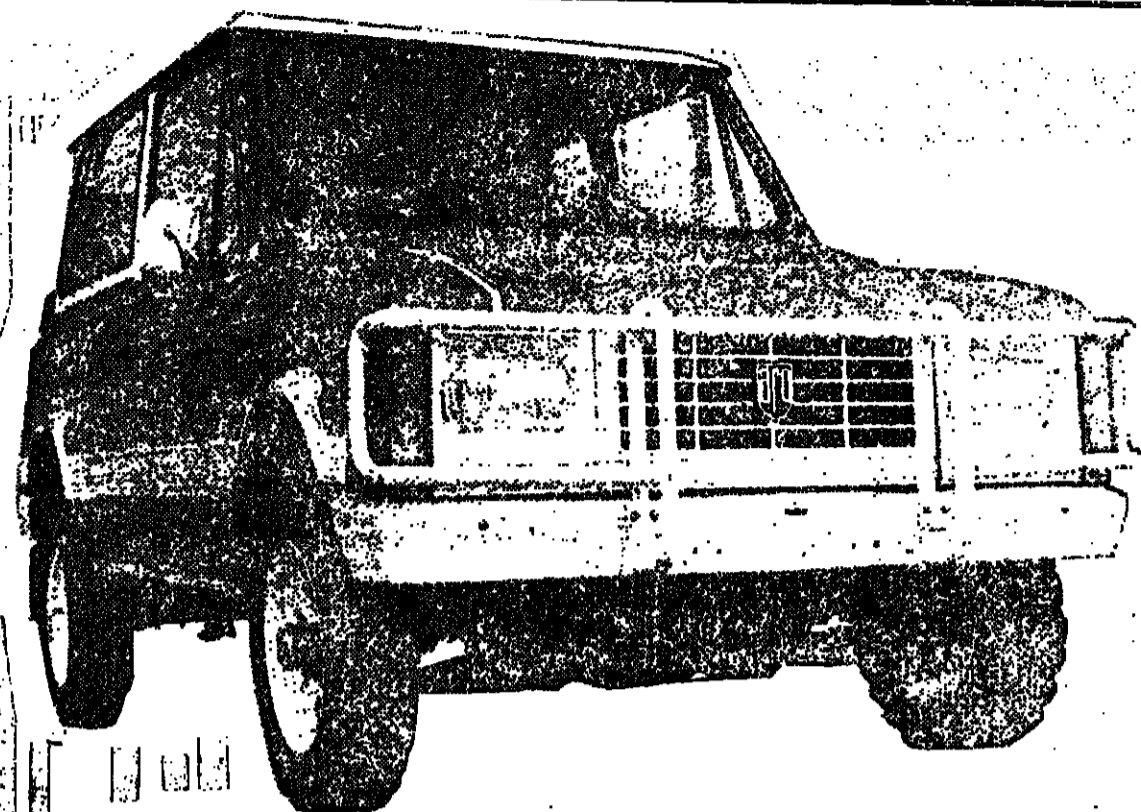
ELENA ȘOIMU



THE CENTRAL OF THE COTTON INDUSTRY

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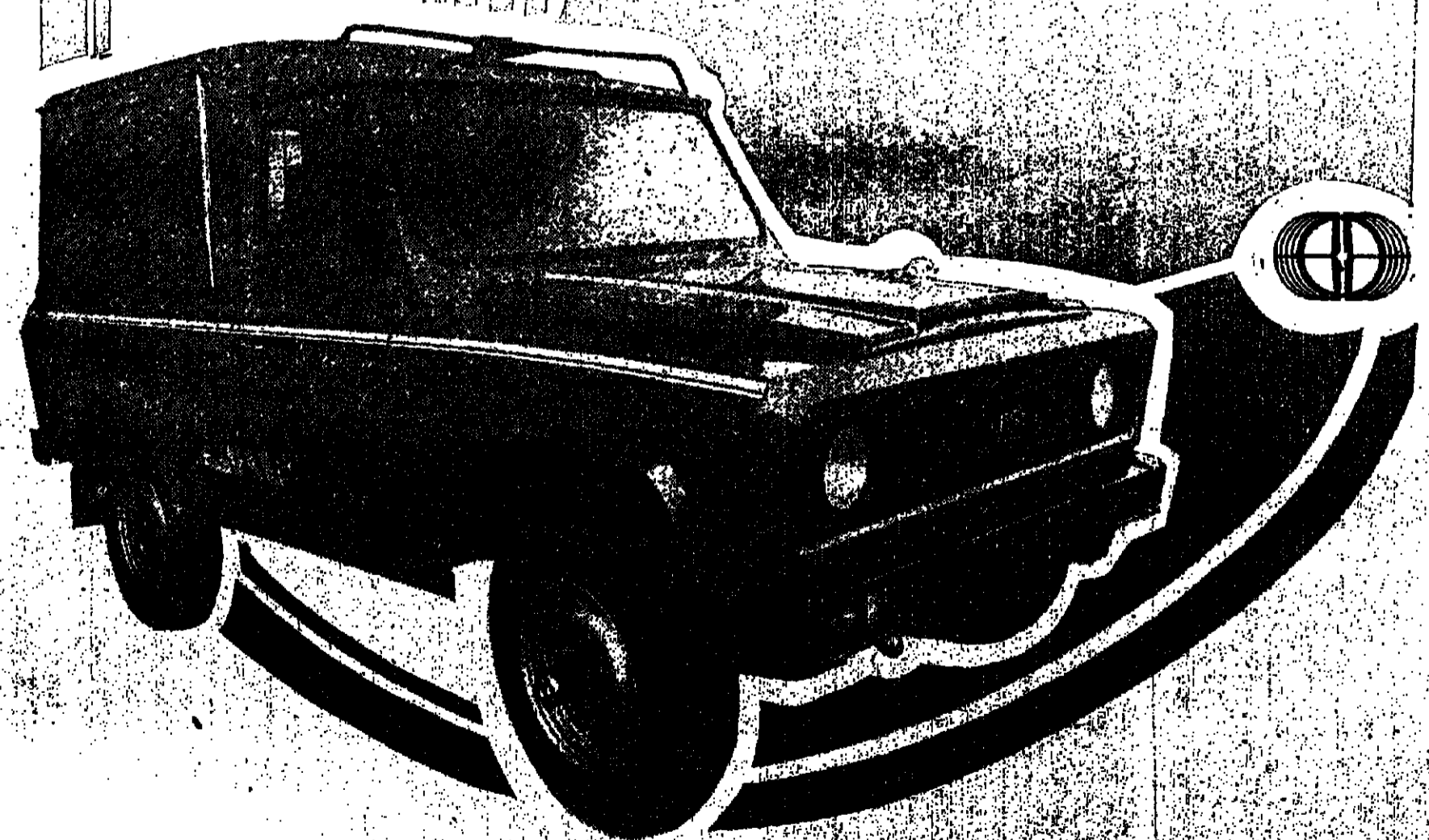
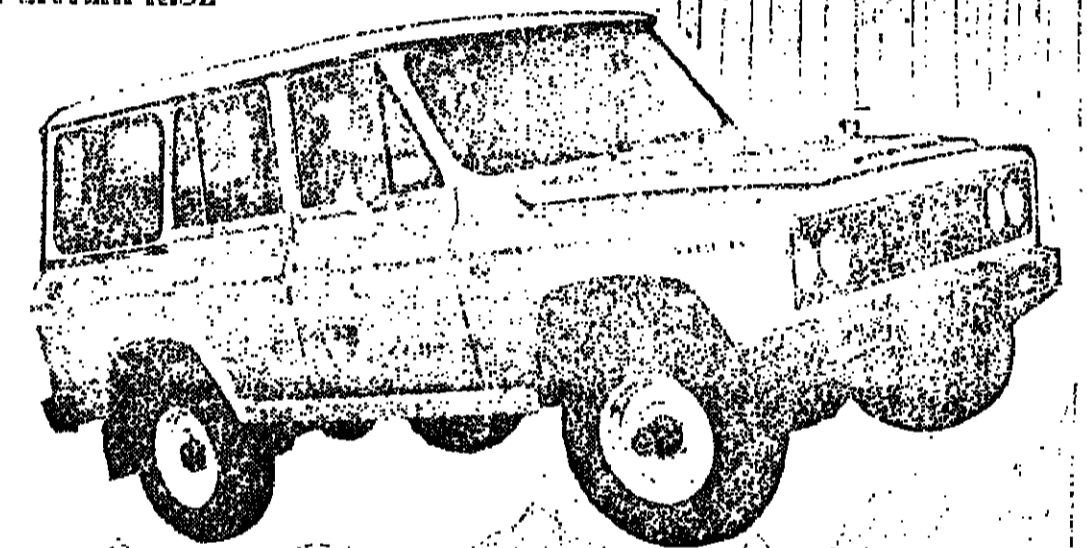


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- ARO 10 models 10.0 ; 10.1 ; 10.3 ; 10.4 ; 10.8 equipped with 1,397 cc engines



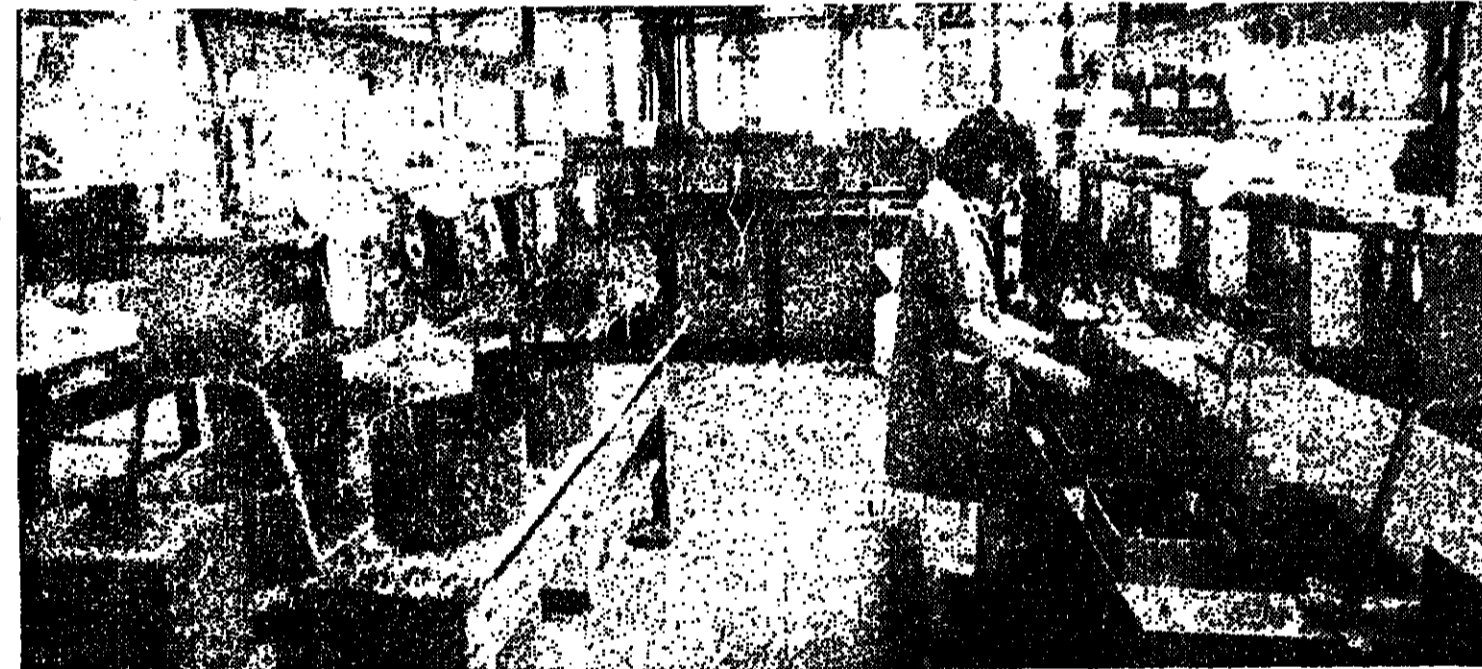
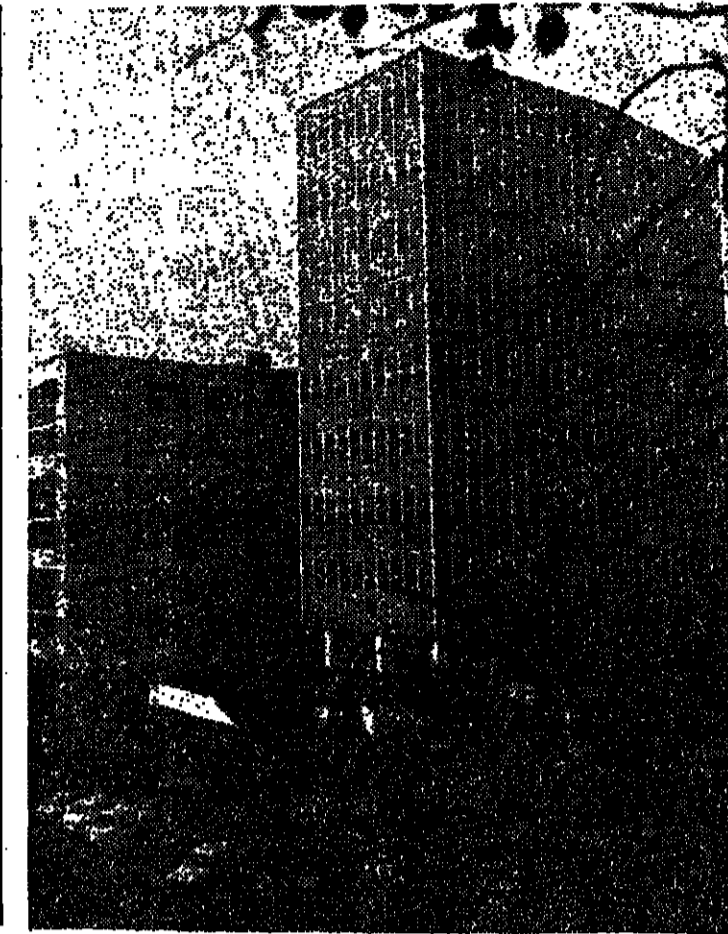
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THE FINE MECHANICS ENTERPRISE



The Fine Mechanics Enterprise of Bucharest, one of the big producers of measuring and gauging fixtures in Romania, offers high-accuracy devices for the measuring of external, internal, circular and flat dimensions, gear, surfaces and angles. Its manufacturing programme includes dial gauges and micrometer calipers with dial indicator, direct-reading and comparison measures

for bore-holes, passmeters and level micrometers, thickness measuring devices, gear pitch error and thickness measuring fixtures, protractors and supports and accessories for these devices. Length measuring devices meet world quality standards and can compete with similar products made by traditional firms.



ensure dimension accuracy, economy of time, giving automatic orders according to the programme.

The vocation for top performance in the twelve enterprises of the CIMF is solidly grounded on the activity of its own Institute of research, design and technological engineering for fine mechanics and tools. A real centre of technical and technological creation, the Institute supplies ideas and solutions to productive departments staffed with high-skilled workers and technicians able to impart the highest quality to each product. The direct relationship between research and production, the continuous flow of information between those who design and those who execute provide the guarantee for the high technical level and accuracy of the measuring and control devices produced by the CIMF enterprises.

MEASURING AND CONTROL INSTRUMENTS

MEASURING AND DIMENSIONAL CONTROL INSTRUMENTS

- dial indicators
- bore checking and control instruments
- comparator instruments
- gear measuring instruments
- angle measuring instruments and apparatus
- surface measuring instruments
- supports and accessories for measuring instruments

APPARATUS FOR ACTIVE AND PASSIVE CONTROL BASED ON MODERN PRINCIPLES

- active control instruments for universal and surface grinding machines
- passive control instruments with electric contact and pneumatic transducers
- electronic apparatus for rugosity control

The range of products includes 536 distinct families totaling some 22,000 standard sizes. Of them, 90 families of products have been assimilated of late, the share of the new and redesigned products being of over 30 per cent.

In order to achieve its programme, the Fine Mechanics Enterprise adopted and improved the latest technologies specific to each family of products. One of the many possible examples are the diamond wheels with galvanic bond for processing a wide range of materials. Starting from the technology bought from the Winter company of West Germany, the Fine Mechanics Enterprise has achieved almost twice as many families of diamond wheels than the license initially contained. Among its performances we could mention the wheels for the electronic industry used for cutting integrated circuits, transistors and thyristor plates. The width of the cut is only 0.25 mm, which substantially reduces the waste of expensive materials resulting from cutting. We could also mention the diamond wheels with galvanic bond used for cutting synthetic resins, the wheels for processing sintered metal carbides, etc.

The fruit of the Fine Mechanics Industrial Centre's creative efforts is the active control devices seen directly on machine tools. Intelligent devices equipped with electronic blocks and feeders, they ensure



REMEMBER THE IMF TRADEMARK

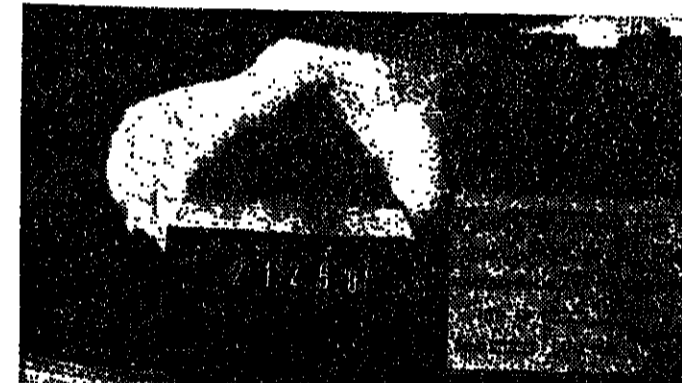
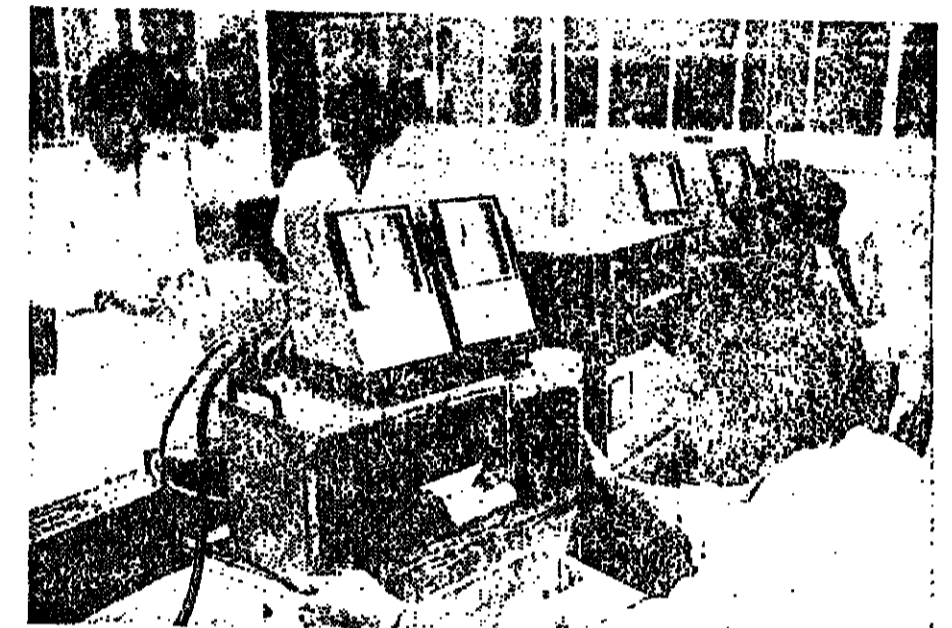


IMF is the mark you can see on all products turned out by Intreprinderea de Mecanică Fină (The Fine Mechanics Enterprise) in Bucharest. The fabrication programme of this enterprise which is one of the most modern in Europe includes the following groups of products:

● apparatus and mechanisms of industrial horology ● apparatus for the control of thermotechnical magnitudes ● automation elements for regulating pressure and temperature ● tools, devices and matrices ● products of sintered metal carbides.

Superior accuracy parameters, high technical standard and complexity, a wide range of applicability, endurance, highly efficient constructional elements - these are some of the features boasted by the dimensional control and measuring instruments and apparatus and of the tools bearing the IMF mark. Do not forget: they impart superior functionality, maximum safety of operation, great productivity to your machinery and installations, and a high quality to your products.

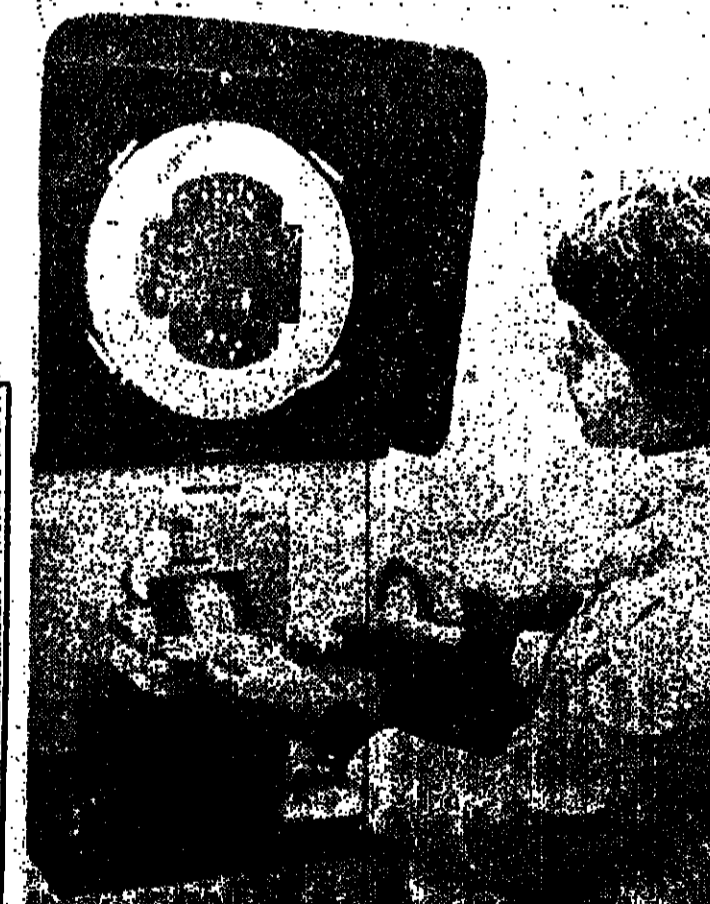
The tradition and vast experience amassed by the enterprise in its 30 years of existence, its contribution to making its partners' products profitable explain why the IMF products are in great demand in 35 countries on four continents among which Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, the GDR, People's China, West Germany, Liberia, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, the USSR and the US.



HAND TOOLS, DEVICES AND MATRICES

DIAMOND TOOLS

- diamond tools monocrystalline and polycrystalline
- diamond tools for processing grinding stones
- diamond wheels with metal and organic bonds for processing hard and extra-hard materials
- metal-bonded diamond tools for special processing
- diamond drawing dies
- diamond pastes



ON THIS PAGE:

- vertical micrometer with electronic counter
- electronic speedographs for locomotives
- impulse electronic counter for counting machines
- projector microscope checks

ON THE ADJOINING PAGE:

- View from the galvanic workshop of the diamond tools section
- View from the length measuring and control apparatus section



MANUFACTURER:
THE FINE MECHANICS ENTERPRISE

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**A NAME
TO BE REMEMBERED
FOR THE DIVERSITY
AND QUALITY
OF THE PRODUCTS
IT EXPORTS:**

● ASI three-phase asynchronous motors: output: 0.25-90 kw; voltage: 220-660 v; frequency: 50-60 cycles; squirrel cage rotor; mounting arrangement: B3 (DIN 42673) or B5 (DIN 42677); protection: IP44 (DIN 40050)

● API three-phase asynchronous motors: output: 5.5-90 kw; voltage: 380 v; frequency: 50-60 cycles; wound rotor with permanently applied brushes; mounting arrangement: B3 (DIN 42673) or B5 (DIN 42677); protection: IP44 (40050)

● ASA explosion-proof motors Ex d.3n.G4; output: 0.8-90 kw; voltage: 220-660 v; frequency: 50-60 cycles; squirrel cage rotor; protection: IP54

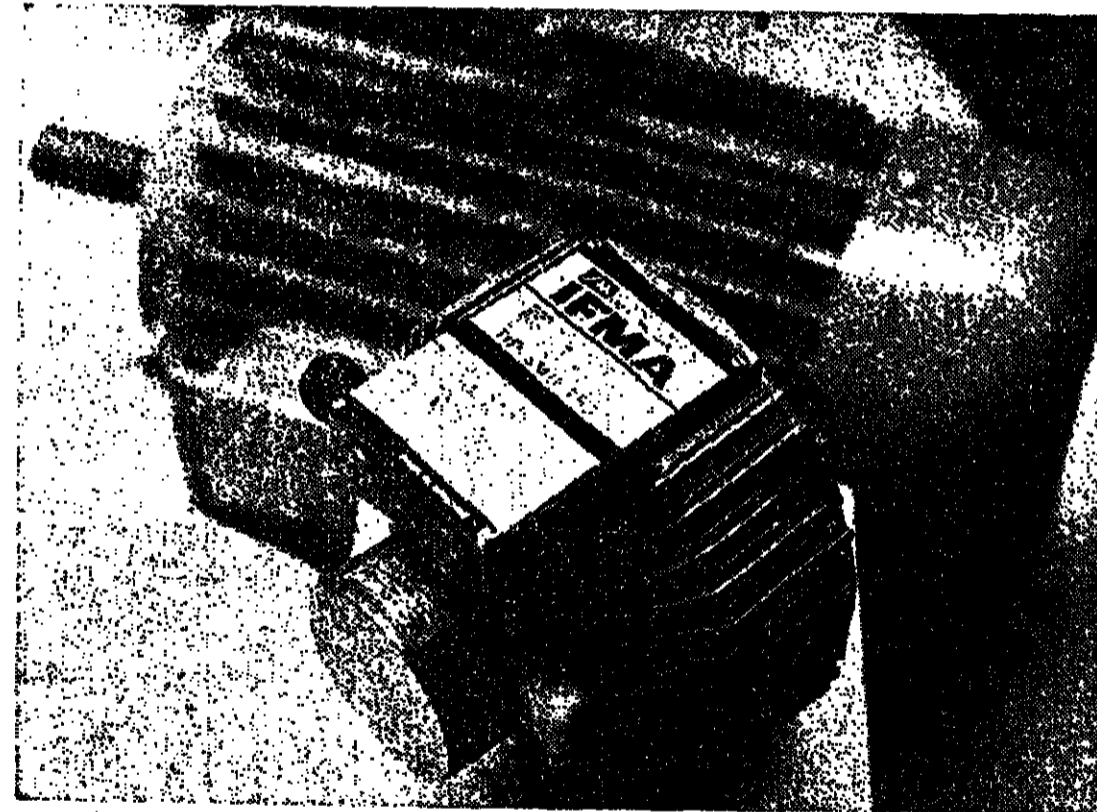
machines, vacuum cleaners, fans, coffee grinders

● Single-phase electric motors with centrifugal starting relays, 1 or 2 speeds, 0.25 kw/1,500 rpm, 220 v

DC motors: MCG type - for general appliance; output: 4 kw-280 kw; MCU type - for machine tools; output: 3.25 kw-200 kw; Mill motors MCM type - series 802-808; output: 3.7 kw-75 kw

DC motors with axial air gap and disk rotor, output: 180 w; 370 w; 750 w; 1,200 w; 1,500 w; 2,200 w; 4,000 w; 5,500 w

● Welding converters: CS 125 A, CSCA 250 A, CS 315 A,

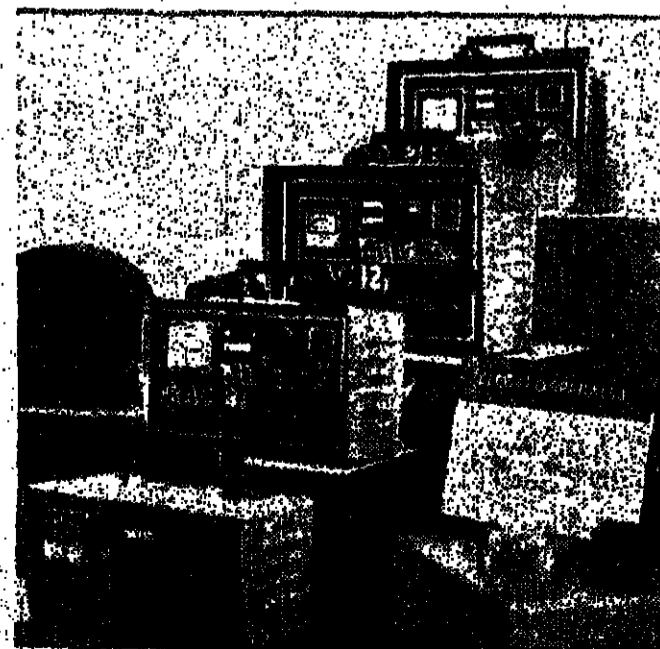


(40050) for operation in explosive ambience

● Three-phase asynchronous motors of large output: output: 110-1,000 kw; frequency: 50-60 cycles; squirrel cage rotor; low voltage: 220-660 v - MIB & MAB; high voltage: 3.3-6 kv - MIB & MAB; MIB & MAB; wound rotor; low voltage: 220-660 v - MIP & MUR; high voltage: 3.3-6 kv - MIP & MUR; MUF & MEP; mounting arrangement: B3 (DIN 42673) and B5 (DIN 42677); protection: IP23 or IP44 (DIN 40050)

● TAM three-phase asynchronous motors: output: 0.25-7.5 kw; voltage: 220-500 v; frequency: 50-60 cycles; squirrel cage rotor; mounting arrangement: B3 (DIN 42673), B5 (DIN 42677) and B14 aluminium casing

● Single-phase electric free-flame power motors for washing machines, 2/12 poles, 2/18 poles, refrigerators, sewing



CS 350 A, CS 3 (350 A), CS 5 (500 A)

● Welding sets with Diesel engine - GST 350 A, GST 500 A

● General sets powered by Diesel engines, stationary or mobile: 4 kva; 7.5 kva; 10 kva; 15 kva; 20 kva; 38 kva; 80 kva; 125 kva; 150 kva

● Synchronous generators: 231 and 400 w, 50-60 cycles, of: 5 kva; 6.2 kva; 7.5 kva; 15 kva; 30 kva; 38 kva; 40 kva; 50 kva; 80 kva; 125 kva; 150 kva

● Medium-frequency converter sets: GEF-AV, 30 kw, 8,000 Hz; GEF-AV, 56 kw, 8,000 Hz; GEF-AV, 100 kw, 8,000 Hz; GEF-AV, 110 kw, 8,000 Hz; GEF-AV, 125 kw, 2,500 Hz; GEF-AV, 300 kw, 2,500 Hz; GEF-AV, 300 kw, 8,000 Hz

● Distribution transformers: rated power: 25-1,600 kva, rated voltage: 6-35 kv

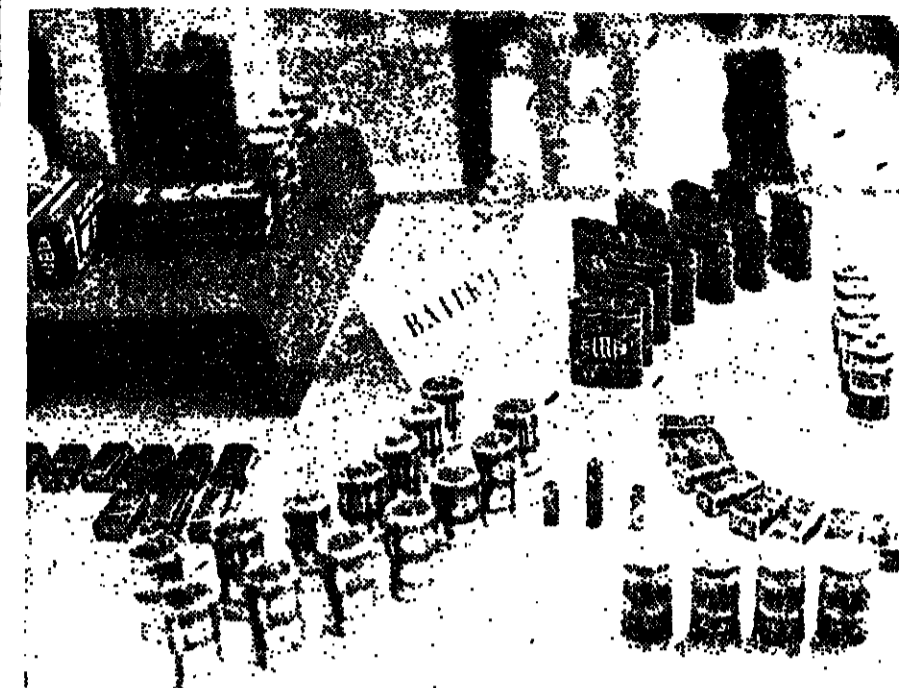
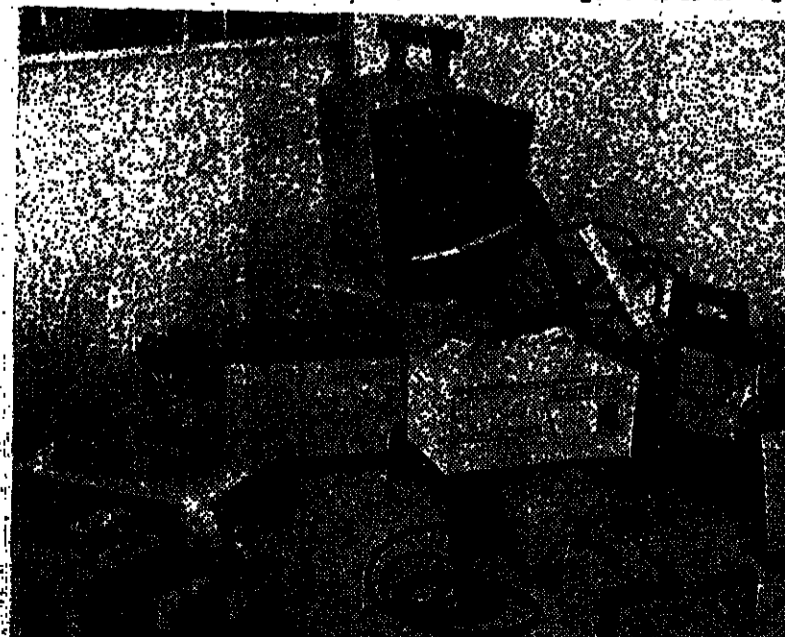
● Power transformers and autotransformers: rated power: 2,000-400,000 kva; rated voltage: up to 400 kv

● Medium and high-voltage

circuit breakers: a) small oil volume, type IUP, rated voltage: 6-35 kv and 110 kv; symmetrical breaking capacity: 250-3,000 Mva; b) small oil volume, type IO (Dalle Alstom-France licence); rated voltage: 6-20 kv; symmetrical breaking capacity: 250-500 Mva; c) ditto for the rated voltage of 66, 110, 220 and 400 kv; d) oil contactor type CAM, 6 kv, 100 a

● Disconnecting switches: a) indoor use (SMI-STI); rated voltage up to 35 kv; rated current up to 6,300 a; b) outdoor use (SME-STE-STEP); rated voltage up to 400 kv; rated current up to 1,600 a; c) indoor load break switches, type STIS; rated voltage up to 20 kv; breaking capacity up to 7 Mva; d) pantograph type PHAF-1-110/2000

● Instrument transformers: a) current transformers: 1. plastic insulation (types CIS, CIT); 2. synthetic resins (type CIRS); rated voltage up to 35 kv, for indoor use; 3. ditto, types CIRT, CIRT, 4. oil types (CESU and CESI); rated voltage up to 400 kv, for outdoor use; b) voltage transformers: 1. synthetic resins (type TIRMO, TIR80); rated voltage up to 35 kv single



or double phase build for indoor or outdoor use; 2. oil types (TEMU-TEBU and TECU) rated voltage up to 400 kv single or double-phase build for outdoor use

● Medium-voltage fuses: rated voltage up to 35 kv; rated current up to 100 a; indoor use (type FI); outdoor use (type FE)

● Prefab cells for indoor use for transformer stations up to 20 kv



● Reactance coils, type BR

● Winding machines for transformer coils

● Power capacitors: a) mineral oil (type CU); rated voltage: 0.380-0.500 kv; rated power: 10-15 kw; three phase build indoor mounting; b) chlorinated oil, type CS; rated voltage: 0.380-0.500 kv; rated power: 15-20 kw; three phase build indoor mounting

● Low-voltage gear for industrial purposes and housing installations (contactors, relays, circuit breakers, push buttons, normal fuses, transformers, high rupture capacity low-voltage fuses, switches, sockets etc.)

● Lifts

● Dry cells and electric batteries

● Lighting sources (high pressure mercury vapour lamps, auto bulbs, fluorescent lamps, standard incandescent lamps, ballasts for mercury and fluorescent lamps, starters)

● Indoor lighting fittings for fluorescent lamps

● Street lighting fittings for mercury lamps

● Lighting fittings for motor vehicles

● Lanterns

● Accumulators

● Electric hand tools

● Electric refrigerators with compressor

● Electric home appliances: washing machines, oil radiators, electric hot plates, flat irons, vacuum cleaners, hair driers, electric coffee grinders, turbine radiators, window fans, table fans, attachments set for MCG drilling machines, other electric household appliances, household electric pumps

● Electroluminescent materials: textolit; sticlolexolit a.o.

● Electric cables and conductors: Aluminium conductors for overhead lines; Steel-core aluminium conductors; Rubber-insulated-sheathed flexible cables, type NLH, NMH, NSH; Copper and aluminium PVC insulated conductors according to DIN-BS-NF-VDE; Telephone cables; Signalling cables; Copper and aluminium power cables, armoured and non-armoured, of 1.6 and 10 kv; Insula-



tion: PVC, polyethylene or paper (mass-impregnated and mass-impregnated-non-dripping)

● Equipment for electrotechnical industry: manufactured in one piece or small series.

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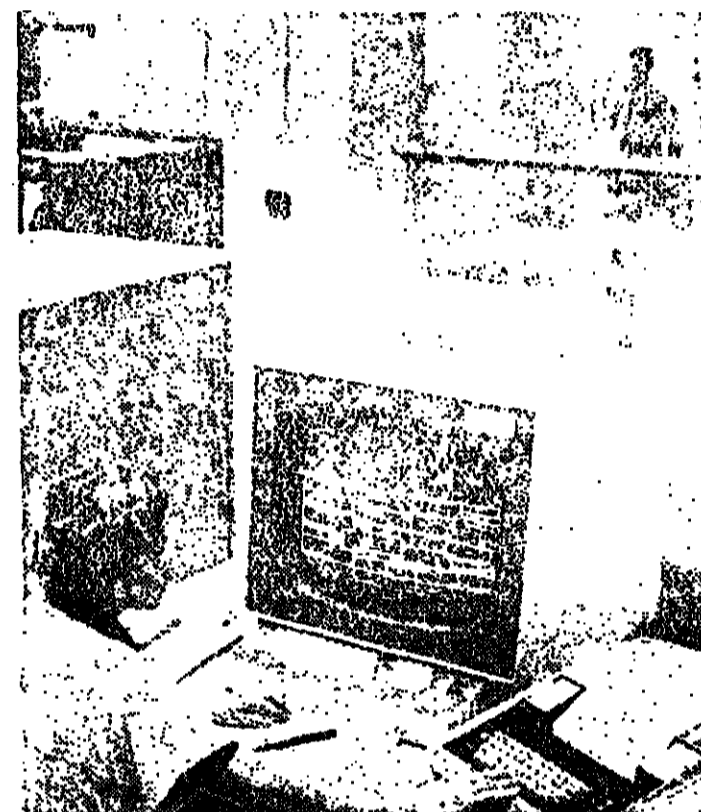
design; mention should be made of the automatic design of product families like: reducers, stamping dies, brackets, gear cutters, calibrating devices, with productivities 2-30 times bigger than in the classical method.

"In order to model the design activity for unique the application software was obtained, allowing both the conversational achievement of the product's ensemble and the generation of the execution form and drawing for parts of the ensemble. In this respect, the designer has at his disposal a graphic archive of parametrically stored standardized parts used for the design of a certain product by means of a graphic display.

"An integrated design and execution computer-aided approach was made through the SIFES program package ensuring, in an interactive-conventional way, the design and execution of complex stamping dies (uniques) at "Electroaparaiaj" Enterprise in Bucharest. The modules of this package allow the formal description of the part, the automatic design of the necessary top dies and the automatic elaboration of the punched band for processing the cutting plate and top dies of the electroerosion machine — EIERO-FIL — currently manufactured at "Electrofilul" in Timisoara.

"In the field of technological design was introduced the computer-aided programming of digitally controlled machine tools (MUCN), technology users having at their disposal distinct LIPCON and LIPCON/S versions. Starting from the execution drawing, the technologist achieves in LIPCON a formal description of parts, which through validation on display and/or plotter, finally allows the obtaining of processing trajectories and the punched band for MUNC. Thus were obtained, in collaboration with ING, Bucharest, CUG Iasi, etc., processing technologies of complex nuclear power equipment parts, etc.

"In future, the above-mentioned preoccupations will continue with a view to ensuring working facilities improving constructive and technological design."



EXPERT SYSTEM

Which is the purpose and the advantages of using expert systems in the design activity? In the construction activity, we asked one, Virgil Bine, from the Standard Construction Design Institute (PCT) in Bucharest:

"In the activity of automatic construction design, at the same time with the development of Romanian computers as well as of international languages, new data processing techniques in the field of artificial intelligence have been implemented. The presence of computer terminals next to the designer's board acts for the existence of powerful specialized digital and graphic processing programs. Such programs are, for example, the expert type systems, elaborated by pluridisciplinary teams, which can include, sets of design rules based on information, as well as data representing anterior experience in the field.

"The main purpose of such systems is the optimization of adopted solutions with a view to achieving material, power, etc. savings. At PCT were elaborated two expert design systems, one for reinforced concrete plane frameworks and another one for designing industrial halls made of standard elements. The work means, the graphic facilities and improvement possibilities of the ana-

lyzed solution from these systems into efficient analysis instruments at the disposal of the designer, in his dialogue with the computer.

"The modular and repeatable character of standard construction elements and parts allows the use of automation means in drawing, in condition of increased efficiency. By means of machine device terminals installed in design work-bench, a large number of variants are analyzed and the solution with the highest performances from the functional and constructive points of view are selected, thus, in architectural design are analyzed solutions of apartment building design through their respective representation and their examination from various angles. In the design of structures by using automatic drawing installations, clear complete and suggestive graphic representations are obtained, thus contributing to the increase of labor productivity and quality of works on the building site.

"Programs with which drawings for constructions are obtained are made on the basis of collaboration with specialized institutes producing software instruments for graphic processing like ICST-TCI and CTCE Cluj Napoca and with designers and creators of graphic processing equipment from IREFT and IFB."

INFORMATION THEORY, AN IMPERATIVE

In the end of this incomplete but suggestive, we hope, excursion into a modern side of information science — computer-aided research and design (CARD), we talked to engineer Nicolae Comănescu, laboratory head at ICST-TCI and asked him to set forth some guidelines pursued by the working collective to which he belongs.

"I could synthesize the directions of our activity as follows: 1) general purpose CARD software products; 2) CARD information instruments; 3) CARD applications and "turnkey" systems for the mechanical industry."

"Will you now mention some of your major achievements?"

"In the first instance a significant achievement is SAFEM, a product meant for the analysis of structures based on the finite elements method. This product, worked out jointly by the Construction Institute in Bucharest, the Territorial Electronics Computer Centre in Timisoara, the University of Timisoara and Bolventi, petrochemical works in Timisoara, is implemented on minicomputers of the CORAL and INDEPENDENT families. It has a wide range of applications, for resistance computation in conditions of static and dynamic stress in ship, aircraft and heavy-duty equipment buildings, civil and industrial construction, motor vehicles, chemical installations, machine tools, etc. The efficiency of this product is attested also by the appreciation of its over 20 end-users. Built according to the original outlook,

SAFEM, second version (to be delivered starting this year), is becoming competitive on the world market too, being comparable to similar products such as ANSYS, NASTRAN, COSMOS, etc.

"As regards the software products of the CARD information instruments category, they are supported by growing demands for concrete applications in the context of a wider range of display devices manufactured by IREFT, ICE, ICST-TCI, they are meant for solving the CARD (turnkey applications and systems with higher productivity 30 per cent over the conventional version). Of this category ICST-TCI jointly with CTCE of Ploiesti has worked out the software products: GIAS, STARP and STARP, all implemented on microcomputers. They are real models providing a set of functions required by a wide range of applications. The information towards microcomputers was dictated by the fact that this type of computer is easier to obtain and can meet 50-60 per cent of ordinary research and design tasks in the M-18 CUBZ variant (eight bits) and 100 per cent of the tasks in the FELIX-PC variant (16 bits).

"One of the most recent and modern CAD-CAM systems achieved in our institute is SIMODEX. Starting from the analysis of the concrete production questions of the digital control section of the National Institute of Thermal Engines, the development of this system has provided a "friendly" means for users as regards

geometrical modelling and the preparation of mechanical parts. SIMODEX allows of computer-aided modelling and the execution of complex tridimensional surfaces and of injection moulds and press tools. We must mention the fact that the programs devised by SIMODEX ensure executions for digital control machines with up to five simultaneously controlled axes. Very shortly, this software product will be made available for any integrated unit having control machines fitted with automatic flexible lines.

PAUL IOAN

The documents of the Thirteenth Congress of the RCP formulated highly important objectives and tasks of the line of stepping up the automation, electrification and modernization process by using modern scientific and technological achievements. A very important role in the organization and development of this field was played by the indications and directions given by the Party General Secretary Nicolae Ceaușescu on the necessity of stepping up the automation of computer technology and informatics by industry, for the rapid integration into the general effort of increasing labour productivity.

The Institute of Scientific Research and Technological Engineering for Computer Technology and Informatics is engaged in the complex elaboration of systems of programs, computer networks, computer-aided design systems, artificial intelligence systems, systems for the control of industrial processes, support systems and programming instruments.

Cybernetics at all levels of production management from the general management of enterprises, sections, workshops, to the direct management of transport and storing activities, has proved to be a key factor in the modernization of national economy. The necessity of raising quality and productivity has brought about high qualitative leaps by extending the use of computer-aided design systems (CAD), of computer-aided manufacturing systems (CAM) as well as of the flexible systems of fabrication. The program packages elaborated at ICST-TCI comprise a wide area, from the electronics industry to that of ready-made clothing, from architecture and construction to mining and metallurgy. The achievements in the field of artificial intelligence have materialized in various expert systems which offer the user the subtle and updated conception and experience of some human experts.

Over 1987-1990, research efforts will focus on the following fields: modelling simulation, and technico-scientific calculus, experimental data processing, man-computer aid and dialogue systems, data base management systems for documentation instruments for the making of expert systems.

The CPAC system is, at present, used on an ever larger scale on a national level, hallmarks from all the important branches of economy being engaged in this action with the purpose of ensuring a high increase of labour productivity and of the quality of work in research design activity as well as of raising the competitive level of production.

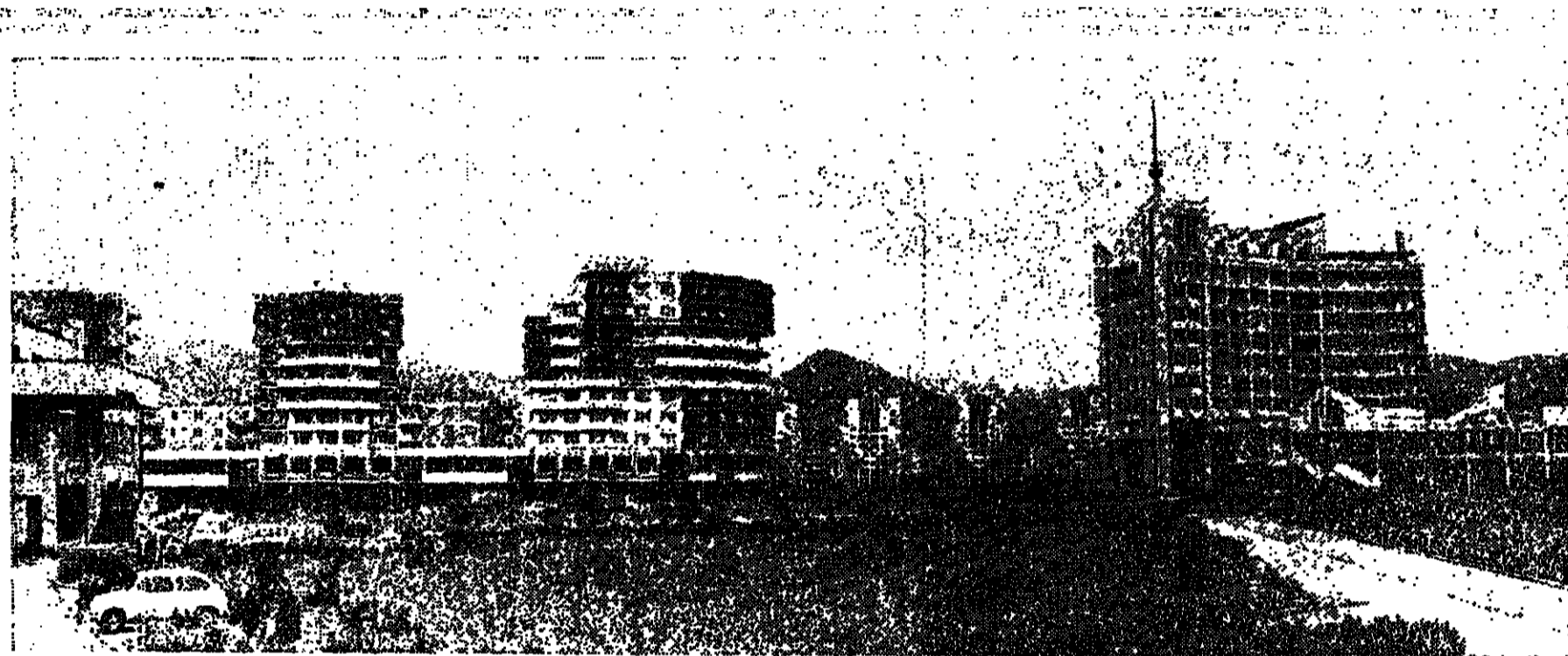
DAN ROMAN

HARMONIOUS DEVELOPMENT OF ALL THE COUNTRY'S REGIONS

On the basis of the righteous distribution of the production forces throughout the country's territory, of their balanced deployment and development, as well as of the increment in per capita output, we have secured conditions for the manifesta-

tion of full equality of rights for all the citizens of our homeland, for the powerful expansion of new industrial centres, new cities and agro-industrial localities.

NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU



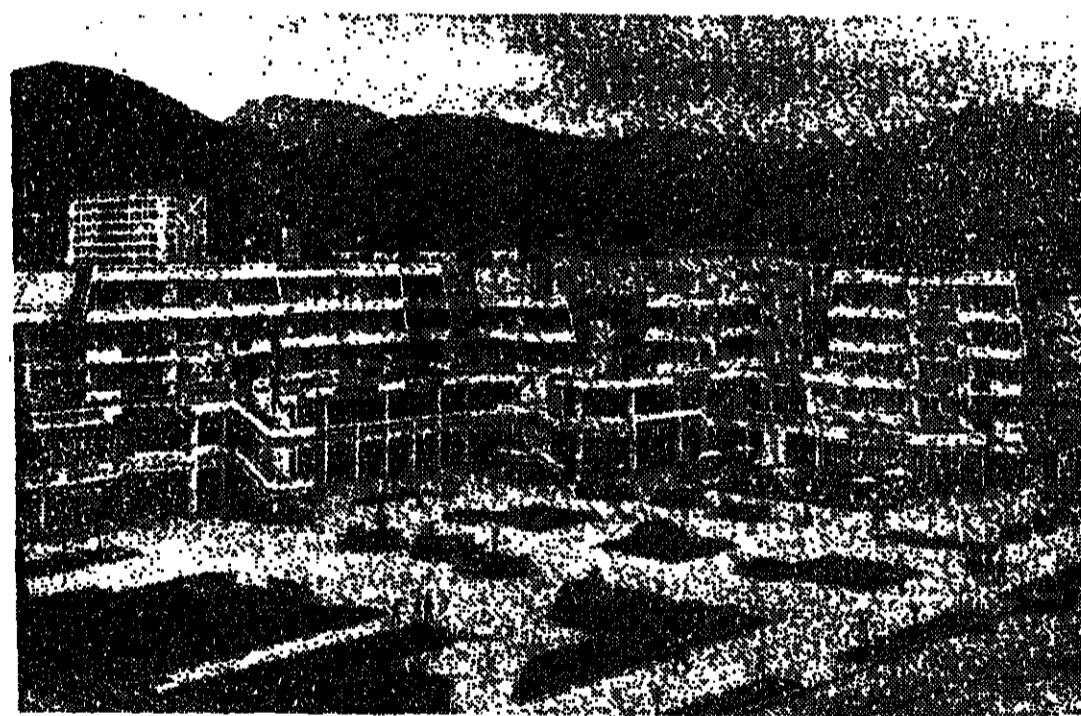
MARAMUREȘ ROADS

Decades ago, Maramureș beat the record of being one of the poorest areas of the country. Its childhood, spent in a Transylvanian village, is imbued with the image of Maramureș people coming at morning and reaping time to work the lands of the rich people. Entire villages with their costumes and their songs. Whoever wanted to carry through reaping would hire women from Maramureș. They were famous reapers, they made small well bound sheaves, and their rapidly was envied by the women of the village. In the evening, the sheaves resounded with their songs. The coming and leaving of the people of Maramureș were shows, costume parades, but also lessons of optimism. They were hard-working people, confident in their strength and arms, people with rich souls.

In a folder edited at the end of the last five-year plan period my attention was drawn by a remark concerning the striking contrast that existed once

between the spiritual richness of the people and the great number of illiterates. Of course, these people did not lack innate gifts or cleverness. The economic, social and cultural changes during the years of socialist building have pushed the life of the Maramureș settlements to other coordinates of civilization.

Whatever field we looked into, we would notice that achievements are more than spectacular. The nonferrous ore exploitation, over two millennia old in Maramureș, the wood exploitation and processing, which also follows a lasting tradition, are branches that have benefited from substantial investments. Maramureș holds the first place in complex ore extraction and in converting copper output and the seventh place in the timber output. But, new branches capitalizing the resources of the area have appeared and developed, as in other counties of Romania. Machine building,



metal processing hold today a very large share. Neglected before in the economical structure of the county, machine

building has known an impetuous development in the years following the Ninth Congress of the Party. In Bala Mare and Sighetu Marmureș, in this important sector of the national economy, work over 15 thousand people. The products of the mechanical enterprise have met the demands of the mining units in the county and in the country. Diversifying its production, the enterprise delivers now to its beneficiaries a wide range of technologies and installations for the preparation of non-ferrous ore, machines for geological prospecting, for the mechanization of works in the mining industry, waste water evacuation, aggregates for the construction material industry, foundries. Aggregates and technological lines made at large enterprises have become part of the iron and steel works in Galați and Chișinău, the Petrolchimic Works in Mîrlești, the Cărbuni Electrice Centrale, the Danubius-Blaeu Sea Canal. At present, a large share of the output of the enterprise is exported to countries like the GDR, China, Pakistan, Iran, Syria, Nepal. This representative unit of the socialist production of other enterprises—the Enterprise for Transport Equipment, the Enterprise of Machine Tools, parts and tools—has contributed to the

tion of a lasting tradition in the field of machine building. The light industry, represented by several enterprises of knitwear and textiles, fabrics and glassware, units of the food industry and of the small-scale industry round off the economic structure of the county. The female labour force is preponderant in these enterprises. The diligence and skillfulness of the Maramureș people are appreciated in such countries as Norway, West Germany, the United States, Britain, Denmark. The settlements in Maramureș today boast a vast educational network comprising 67 secondary and high schools, technical and vocational schools as well as a higher educational establishment, providing complex training for work and life to the young generation. No matter what realm we wished to investigate, we realized that the achievements were impressive through their dynamism, through the new quality they confer on the life of those living and working in that part of the country.

Pages of album representing aspects of the localities new socialist construction, the monuments, the economic activity in one of the most picturesque Romanian counties—Maramureș.



THE "CARATS" OF ANIMAL BREEDING

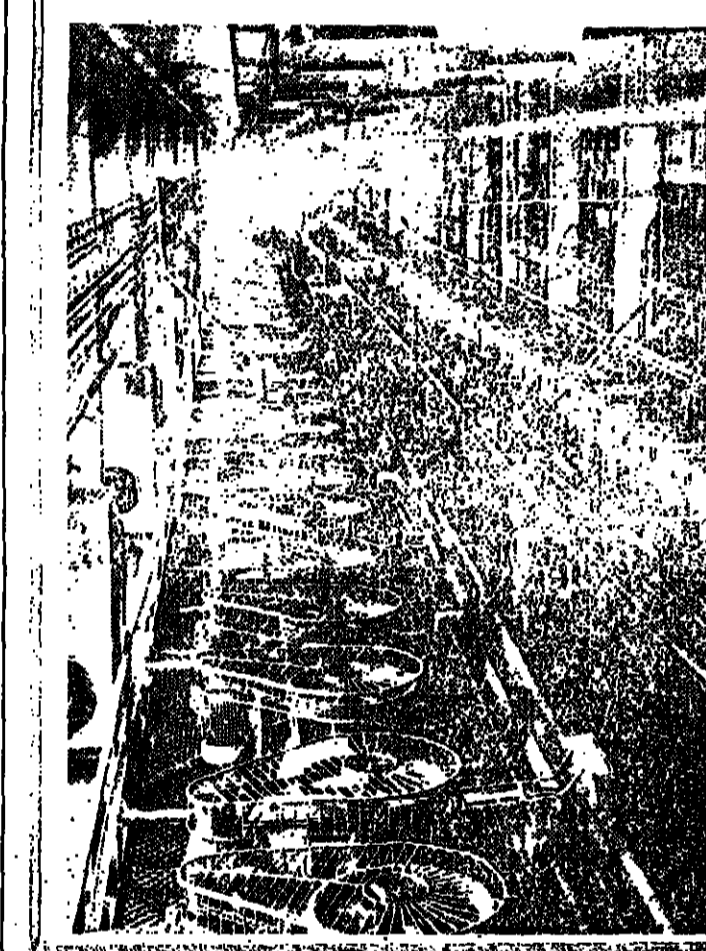
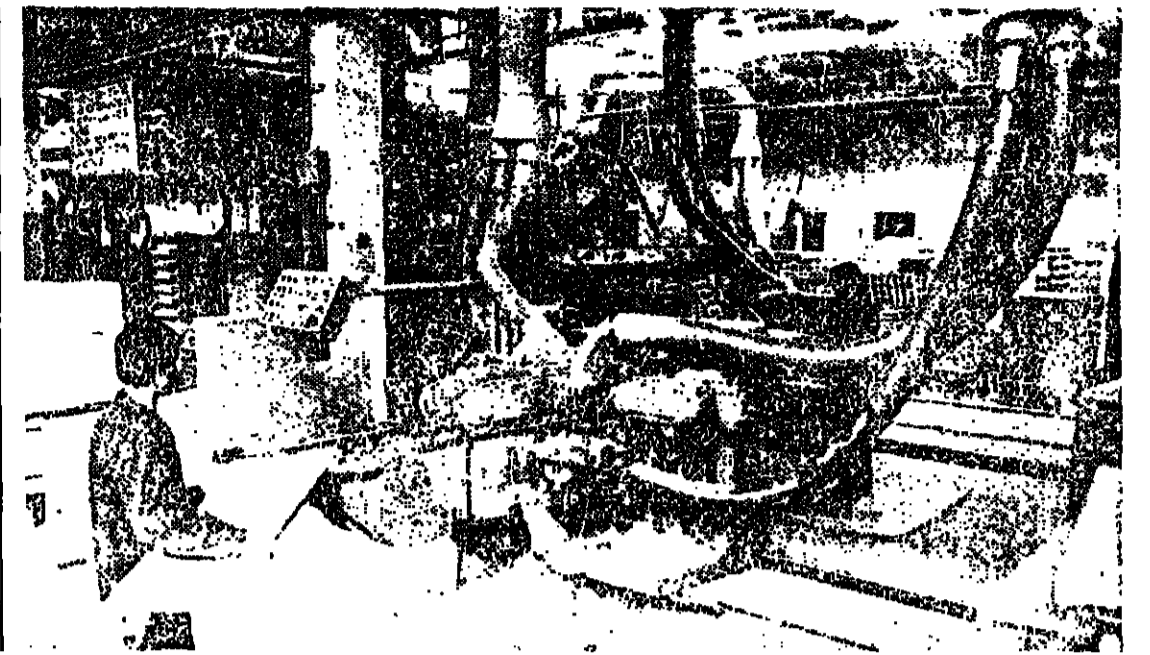
In a hilly area as that of Maramureș, agriculture specializes in tree growing and animal breeding. Skilful animal breeders, the people of Maramureș, have turned this occupation into a constant concern with turning to better account the natural resources provided by the vast pastures and lawns. In support of developing animal breeding, a research and production station for cattle growing was set up at Sighetu Marmureș.

Going to Sighet, the road passes over the Gutli Mountains. Along hairpin bends, the road unfolds on the hills, just to climb up the steep mountain. Whoever travels on it can discover a world in which natural beauties have been rounded off by man's work. This is Maramureș, seem to say the settlements strung on either side of the road, where the traditional and modern elements harmoniously live together.

Dumitru Șerban, head of the research and production station, spoke about the successes scored in animal breeding and especially in improving the Druna de Maramureș cattle breed. A powerful material base was created in northern Maramureș where highly skilled specialists benefit by research labs, an elite farm, fodder resources in order to contribute to the generalization of this breed in the country's hilly areas. Fully adjusted to climate conditions, having a high genetic potential, the Druna de Maramureș breed has proved to be very profitable. In the station, two zootechnical lines were created ensuring milk productions of 4,300-4,500 and 4,500-4,800 l respectively. Through the crossing of the two lines, a third one was obtained with a production of 4,650 l of milk. I was told the final target is to obtain a line giving 5,500 l of milk and recording a daily weight increment of 1,000 grams. The performance of the breed fully justify such hopes. Pastors cow yielded 9,785 l of milk and Sighetuana over 11,185 l. With the help of these cows, families were created with a milk pro-

duction of 6,000-7,000 l. Another logical objective of the station is to obtain dehorned cows, a type which can be transmitted genetically. The advantages of breeding this type of cow are the reduction of the feeding space, the decrease of accidents and aggressivity, a bigger weight increment.

What one could say in a few sentences regarding the success of Maramureș animal breeding is actually the people's work spanning numerous years. The station annually delivers over 150 reproductive bulls, contributing to spreading this breed. The milk productions obtained by state and cooperative farms and by private breeders have already become "carats" of Maramureș animal breeding.



ARCHITECTURE AS A PASSION

I talked to the young architect Lavina Măza from the architecture, planning and investments section of the People's Council of Maramureș County. From the very beginning she told me that one cannot pursue architecture unless one really likes it. It is a profession

in which every day since her graduation she had discovered something new. As an architect in Maramureș she had had the opportunity to fully capitalize on her knowledge and aptitudes. "One of the works which demanded most efforts on my part was the recovery centre of

Borșa. While I was working on this project I had to use my whole knowledge. I had to respect the architecture of the area and that of the hospital. Then, the unit had to be functional. I think this project was actually the exam of professional maturity for me."

In a mountain resort of Maramureș a stately building was erected after the design of a young architect. This is just one example speaking about the new life of the Maramureș settlements. Thus I learned from my interlocutor that in the Maramureș



reg municipalities and towns, the civic centres were being completed, and green spots and recreational areas were arranged. In Bala Mare alone three new housing complexes were under construction, towering over the central market. Work was proceeding at a sustained pace. In the single agro-industrial councils centres, the planning sketches were being finalized in keeping with the role and economic share of every locality. The concentration of housing units, with a view to ensuring a better use of land, the studies of systems supply-

ing water to localities, of sewerage systems on a par with the new demands are objectives on which the section of architecture, technical planning and investments have focused its preoccupations. Integrating the new blocks of this in the strongly individualized architecture of Maramureș villages presupposes not only awareness of local traditions but also their assimilation in a new synthesis of Romanian architecture. This can be possible only when the passion of a profession enables the people's needs.

ON A WORLD LEVEL

I reached the Flotația Centrală (Central Flotation) preparation plant on a Sunday. As in any other enterprise working day and night, the programme unfolded on schedule. In the office of director Grigore Iordăchescu, images unravelled momentarily on five tv screens. Cameras focused on the main objectives sent images of va-

riety to the structure of the area existing in the area. Thus, the degree of ore capitalization has reached 91.3 per cent with lead, 90 per cent with copper, and 92.5 per cent with zinc, productivity comparable with the best results scored on a world plane. "We have no intention to mark the time," director Grigore Iordăchescu told me. "We



rious phases of the production process. The Flotația Centrală preparation plant is the pride of Maramureș. Considered a standard unit in its branch, in the last five-year plan period as well as during the ongoing one the enterprise has achieved a significant process of modernization. The complete automation of equipment has substantially increased the productivity of the enterprise. The modernization of technologies has helped increase the daily processing quota from 4,000 to 10,000 t. The demand for the better equipped of ores has been met by the enterprise specialists, in collaboration with research institutes, by means of working out original technologies, spec-

He still has a wide field of action for upgrading-out technologies. Presently we are concentrating with the possibility of automating the flotation and we shall continue to expand automation until the whole technological process is aided by computers. Advances from industrial technology will reach the stage when the production process is supervised on a computer, reducing a new qualitative leap in the life of this plant. The roads of Maramureș, the roads of the post-war Romania, are being opened to the future. MARILENA TUTILA, Reporter ANDREI PARCĂȘ and AGERPRES

Under the current international circumstances, complex and grave, Romania has placed and places in the centre of her international activity the fight for disarmament, for peace, for a world free of weapons and wars.

We think that the fundamental question of the contemporary epoch is stopping the

arms race and passing on to disarmament, nuclear in the first place, the elimination of all nuclear weapons, doing away with the danger of war and ensuring the supreme right of the peoples to existence, to freedom and independence, to life, to peace.

NICOLAE CEAUSESCU



AN INTERNATIONAL POLICY OF PEACE AND COLLABORATION

In the years which have elapsed since the victory of the revolution and national liberation and, in particular, since the Ninth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party held in 1965, Romania has emerged from a poorly developed agrarian country into an industrial-agrarian country with a modern industry and an agriculture in full process. This has been possible thanks to the devotion with which the Romanian people works, fully aware that it builds its own future; it has been possible because the people's constructive work unfolded in peaceful conditions. This is one of the reasons why the defence of peace, the definite abolition of the spectre of war through disarmament, first of all through nuclear disarmament, constitute the cornerstone of the entire Romanian foreign policy which is enshrined in President Nicolae Ceaușescu's

An inalienable development in the contemporary world marked by increasing interdependence is out of the question. In order to reach its goals, in order to fulfil the plans and programmes ensuring its progress, Romania, like all states of the world, needs a broad international exchange of material and cultural values. Hence the relationships of wide collaboration established with the socialist countries, with all states of the world, regardless of social and political systems. These relationships are based on the principles of full equality in rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, renunciation of the use and threat of force, respect for every people's right to a free and independent development.

It is a developing country, fully embarked upon the road of progress and determined to reach the qualitatively superior stage of a socialist-developed country by the end of this decade, socialist Romania has been a true pioneer in shaping not the concept of a new world economic order, consistently maintaining the settlement of the Third World's economic problems of underdevelopment and foreign debts. The global settlement of these issues is a necessary for overcoming the current economic crisis, for

harmoniously developing the world economy, for stopping the economic and social progress of every nation, for promoting a policy of détente, collaboration and peace.

After the Ninth Party Congress, at the initiative of President Nicolae Ceaușescu, a wide democratic framework has been set up in Romania, ensuring the participation of the whole people in the management of the country's affairs. At the same time Romania has asserted and argued the need of a real democratization of international relationships. Because complex world problems require the active participation in their settlement, in conditions of full equality, at all countries and, especially, of the small and medium-sized ones, of the developing countries, of the non-aligned states, which constitute the overwhelming majority of the world states and are directly interested in a policy of peace, independence and broad international cooperation, to the same extent Romania upholds the necessity of increasing the role of the United Nations, of other world organizations in the democratic settlement of world issues involving all states, regardless of size, economic or military power and social system.

Even this brief survey of the general coordinates of Romania's international activity, of the way the major topical issues are approached shows the close interdependence existing between the internal and external policy of the country. The same as there is a perfect concordance between words and facts. Because Romania, President Nicolae Ceaușescu have not confined themselves to the assertion of general principles, to the exposition of its stance on international issues. They have permanently advanced proposals, constructive solutions for their settlement, constantly militating for the enhancement of the respective principles in inter-state relations.

From the multitude of the general proposals, we shall mention just a few, more recent ones. At the All-European Meeting in Vienna, Romania suggested, among other things, the calling of a conference on conventional disarmament in Europe for the organization of a con-

ference on the development of economic collaboration and work-together in production among the European states; the initiation of a meeting for the questions of technical-scientific cooperation.

Within the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, Romania suggested the conclusion of a general treaty on the use of outer space for exclusively peaceful purposes.

At the latest session of the UN General Assembly, Romania suggested that the UN should address an Appeal to all the states which are in conflict for the cessation of military operations and solving all disputed questions by peaceful means, by negotiations.

On the same occasion, Romania suggested the calling of an international conference in which the developed and the developing countries should participate on an equal footing,

with a view to adopting mutually acceptable solutions to the economic problems, for the elimination of underdevelopment and the achievement of a new international economic order. We shall also our brief examination here, as it is sufficient for sketching the wide range of questions approached. Such proposals and actions, accounted for Romania asserting herself more than ever before, as a free and dignified country among the world states, a clear, original voice, listened to and appreciated for her efforts to solve efficiently the great questions of the world we live in. The supreme values of justice and equity, of understanding towards the world, both as regards the sphere of bilateral ties and the active involvement in all truly major problems confronting mankind at this end of a century and a millennium.

An architect and tireless promoter of our foreign policy, Nicolae Ceaușescu has conferred on the country's foreign policy activity a broad opening towards the world, both as regards the sphere of bilateral ties and the active involvement in all truly major problems confronting mankind at this end of a century and a millennium.

MIRAL VLAD

A FUNDAMENTAL OPTION OF HUMANITY

Peace, in President Nicolae Ceaușescu's view, can no longer be thought of as a final result of a war or as a break between two armed conflicts, because, at the level currently reached by the amount and quality of arms — the nuclear factor is considered in the first place — war cannot be accepted as a rational act. Today, the outbreak of a generalized confrontation would have no winners and no losers, it would lead to apocalyptic destruction, and call into question the existence of life on our planet itself. The specific trait of peace for the present epoch is, therefore, given by the alarming presence of nuclear weapons, by the continuous dependence of the interdependence among various phenomena, developments and unresolved questions. These are the problems highlighted by the contemporary world, the objective which must guide the struggle of the peoples, of public opinion, of the most varied categories, for the realization of peace — the right to life, to and independent progress.

Integrating the conception about peace in the ensemble of developments and changes characteristic of the epoch, but also of certain strictly contemporary events, President Nicolae Ceaușescu is the author and promoter of the theory, according to which the prevention of a new world war, of a nuclear catastrophe is the main issue of the contemporary world, the objective which must guide the struggle of the peoples, of public opinion, of the most varied categories, for the realization of peace — the right to life, to and independent progress.

but within a dynamic, multifaceted process, involving equal rights and responsibilities for all states and peoples. The possibility of settling by authentic peace lies in the assertion of various forces on all continents, whose mission is to act in unity, to brace up in order to bring about observance of the basic right of man, of all peoples — the right to life, to and independent progress.

Integrating the conception about peace in the ensemble of developments and changes characteristic of the epoch, but also of certain strictly contemporary events, President Nicolae Ceaușescu is the author and promoter of the theory, according to which the prevention of a new world war, of a nuclear catastrophe is the main issue of the contemporary world, the objective which must guide the struggle of the peoples, of public opinion, of the most varied categories, for the realization of peace — the right to life, to and independent progress.

value — since it draws attention to the profound distortion of the current state of the arms race, first of all of the nuclear one, as well as to its general dangers — this idea offers a wide scope and mobilizing platform for action, in par with the world political developments, a distinct guide of cohesion, unity and solidarity.

Building the ideas and initiatives aimed at halting the arms race and embarking on disarmament, the negotiations under way, and settling forth a general disarmament programme, Romania considers that the people will not only accept the proposed peace plan, but will also actively participate in its realization. This scientific orientation, inspired by President Nicolae Ceaușescu, to the Romanian people, is a direct consequence of the theory of peace, which is a direct consequence of the theory of peace, which is a direct consequence of the theory of peace.



FOR A NEW INTERNATIONAL ORDER

Romania is basing her development programmes on her own resources and efforts. But this does not mean that our country isolates and detaches herself from the concert of nations of the modern world. On the contrary, Romania has with every passing year intensified her relations with other states and continually increased her participation in solving the major problems of the contemporary world. Since 1965 the number of states with which Romania maintains diplomatic and

concerning the establishment of a new international economic order and consequently a new democratic political order, new international law norms. President Nicolae Ceaușescu stresses that urgent measures are necessary for opening the markets to the products of the developing countries, urgent measures for removing protectionist, discriminatory barriers from international trade, for promoting equitable prices, for settling reasonable interests, for establishing normal credit rela-

tion, while more than 80 per cent of the members of the international community have a per capita income about 15 times lower than in industrial countries, hours extremely negatively on the world political climate, amplifying perils, inequalities and crises. We live in a world which must be organized differently, on other political, economic, legal and moral foundations. It is from these realities that the Romanian President sets out when advancing his proposals

Taking into account the serious economic situation which affects all peoples, the developing countries in the first place, we firmly stand for solving the problems of underdevelopment and setting up the new world economic order, based on full equality and equity in the relations among states.

NICOLAE CEAUSESCU

tion, for relieving the tremendous foreign debt burden, for ensuring everybody's access, on advantageous terms, to modern technologies etc. The global settlement of these problems concerning not only developing but also developed states is an essential condition in order to avoid catastrophic tensions and differences, germinating conflicts and violence. Because, between these questions with economic character and international peace and security, there is a close relation. And, on the other hand, affirms President Nicolae Ceaușescu, the arms race, the huge military expenditures contribute to the grave problems in the world economy and the growing differences between underdeveloped and developed countries.

Romania has proposed new approach and action ways and means in the world political and economic life, stimulating original processes, initiated new ways of understandings among states. Moreover, Romania has turned the problems of the contemporary world into her own problems, granting support in the everyday international life and at the representative international fora, to all countries which have recently started on the path of their own independent emancipation, militating for the cause of all developing states. Through courage, tenacity and a continuously enriched investment of ideas and initiatives, Romania has always been on the advance guard of forces for which nothing is more precious than building a better and more just world, of independent nations, of peace and collaboration. In the confrontation with time, with certain reluctance springing from misunderstanding and hostility, the anticipated essence of our international policy's thinking and action has been thoroughly checked. "It is true", said Nicolae Ceaușescu, Romanian President, at the recent National People's Conference, "that Romania's international activity has not always been correctly understood, sometimes even by friends. We have often heard reproaches addressed to one or another Romanian action at international level. But we have always started from what we considered as our thinking, from the interests of the Romanian people, and at the same time, in the interests of peace, of collaboration of all peoples, of the whole mankind."

And indeed, what at a certain moment seemed to some "unacceptable" on the plane of international policy, has become today a current action norm, what was considered as "disturbing", the pre-established order, in the name of certain narrow oppressive interests and circumstances, or owed to the passivity and indifference toward the problems of others, toward the real exigencies of the progress of history, is now accepted as an action principle necessary in the work of equitable transformation of the world and life on our planet.

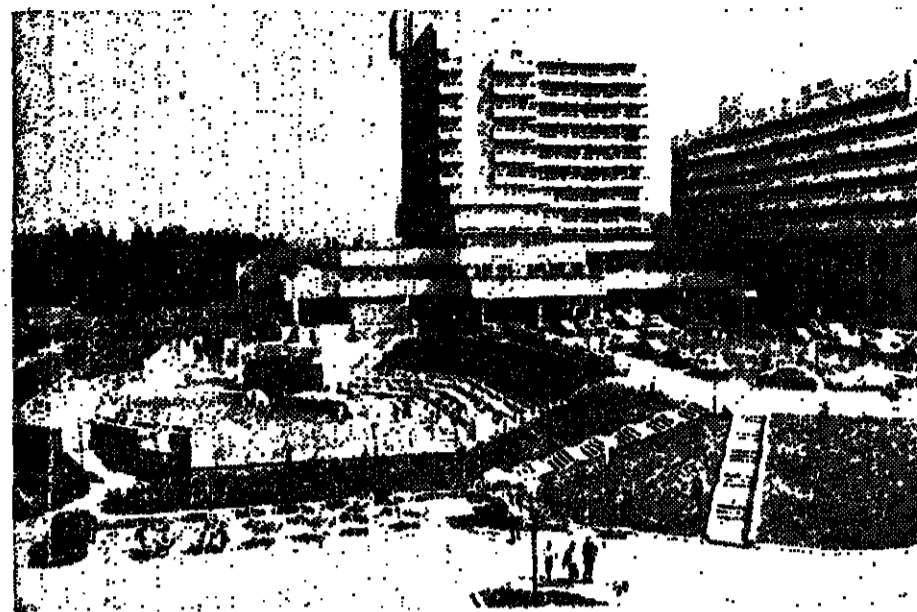
DUMA FADIAN

economic ties has grown from 67 to 155. At the basis of these relations Romania always lays the principles of full equality, observance of all states' independence, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual benefit. Romania never underestimates the importance of these principles in her diplomatic and economic relations with the socialist and non-socialist states, and will continue to rely on these principles.

Deepening the new trends in the evolution of mankind and the progress of the contemporary world, President Nicolae Ceaușescu with good reason shows that the contradictions existing in international relations are essentially becoming ever more acute today as a result of the gaps between the developed and the underdeveloped countries, of the division of the world into rich and poor countries, of the inequitable relations of colonialist and neo-colonialist oppression. Under the current circumstances, these major contradictions maintain and create conditions favourable to the recourse to violence, and enhance instability. Romania's President believes that the reality of our world in which a limited number of states own the largest part of world pro-



ILIE OLTEANU



BALNEARY CURE IN ROMANIA

Romania is situated in a geographical area of temperate climate, with varied relief — from the Carpathian Mountain range, surrounding the Transylvanian plateau like a belt, and hilly areas descending to the plain with picturesque places, to the Black Sea shore.

The winter season increases the attractiveness of all the balneal and rest places and areas, such resorts as Predeal, Sinaia, Poiana Brasov, Paltin, Durau,

Semenic, which offer various opportunities for practicing winter sports, becoming extremely sought-after. But there are also some other spas as Isvoarele, where, in which those who are interested can go, being certain of taking efficient balneary cures.

Thanks to the geological peculiarities, which have resulted in a distribution of mineral springs in all mountainous and hilly areas, Romania benefits

by over 2,000 sources of thermal and mineral water, with various physical and chemical characteristics, to which other natural therapeutic factors — muds, mineral salts, moieties, the ozonized and ionized air of the coniferous zones.

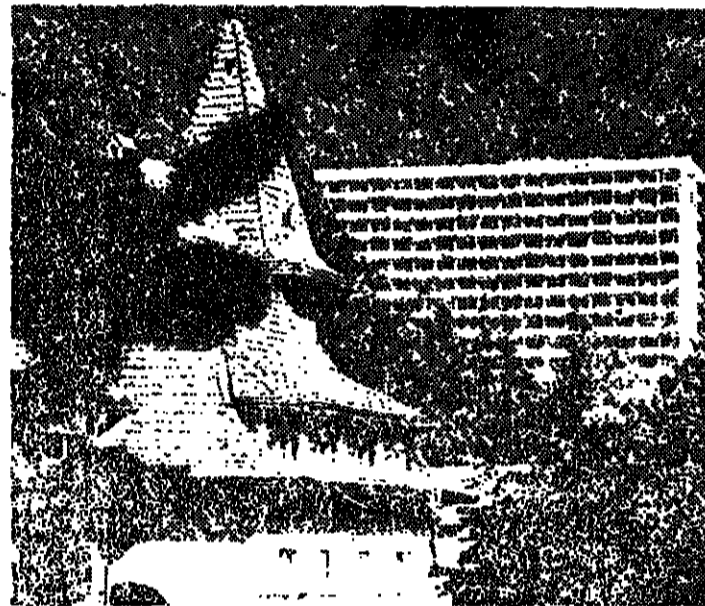
The virtues of these mineral waters were known even in the times of the Romans, who capitalized them by building some health houses in Herculane, Gocagiu, Calan, etc.

At present, on our country's territory there are all the mineral and thermal waters known so far: soda, sulphurous, sulphate, salt, alkaline, ferruginous, iodized, arsenious, radioactive ones, as well as natural therapeutic factors as sand, pebbles, mineral and turf muds, all having a high efficiency in the treatment of diseases.

The ever growing competitiveness of the balneal resorts in Romania is due both to the complexity of natural therapeutic factors and to the growing level of comfort, due to the opening of new modern hotels, the development and modernization of treatment facilities which include diagnosis rooms, placed within some of the hotels; let us add the level of the training and specialization of the staff performing the balneal medical services and, last but not least, the modern scientific conception of Romanian balneo-physiotherapy.

Today, Romania boasts 120 thermal and health resorts rich in mineral water sources, muds and moieties which allow the simultaneous treatment of diseases and disorders.

Besides the classical balneal treatments in Felix, Herculane, Savasa, Eforie Nord, treatments with Romanian drugs and products that have already won well-deserved international renown (Gorovita, Aslavita, Doi Ieli, Urosilvanii, Covavita and Fel-Amar) are made.



SPAS GROUPED BY TYPES OF TREATMENT

● AILMENTS OF THE LOCOMOTOR SYSTEM, RHEUMATIC, NEUROLOGICAL, PERIPHERAL, ORTHOPEDICOTRAUMATOLOGICAL: Amara, Bano, Bile Felix, Govora, Herculane, Călimănești-Căcluiata, Eforie Nord, Mangalia, Pucioasa, Sinaia, Prahova, Sovata, Vatra Dornei, Ocna Sibiului.

● AILMENTS OF THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM: Tușnad, Dorset, Balványos, Buzias, Covasna, Vatra Dornei.

● GYNAECOLOGICAL AFFECTIONS: Amara, Felix, Eforie Nord, Gocagiu, Mangalia, Sovata, Vatra Dornei, Pucioasa.

● AILMENTS OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM: Govora, Olănești, Eforie Nord, Mangalia, Pucioasa, Sinaia, Sîncu Moldova.

● DERMATOLOGICAL AFFECTIONS: Amara, Olănești, Lacu Sărat, Eforie Nord, Mangalia.

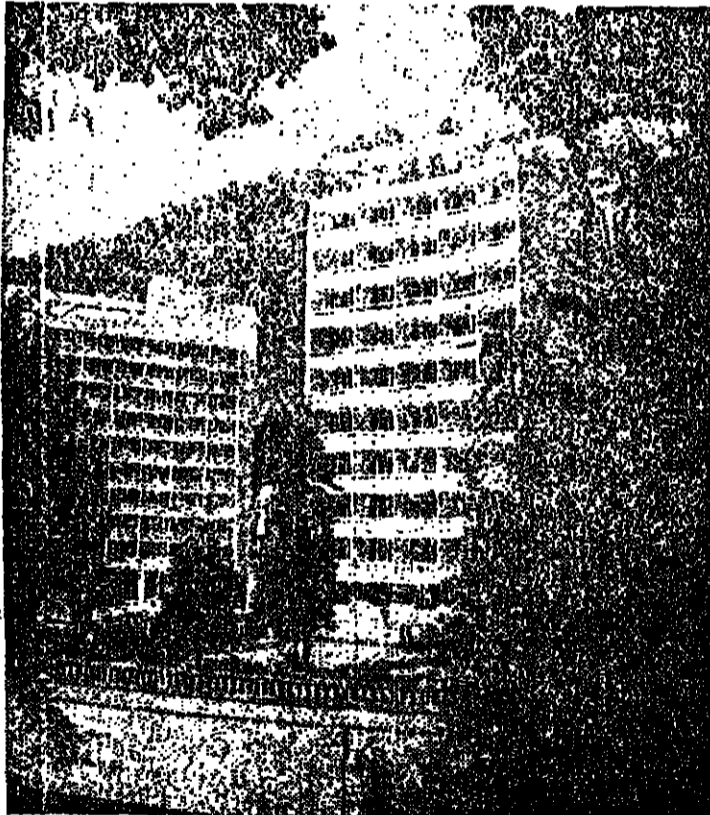
● AFFECTIONS OF THE ALIMENTARY CANAL AND THE GLANDS (HEPATOBIARY etc.): Olănești, Borsec, Covasna, Călimănești-Căcluiata, Pucioasa, Sinaia, Sîncu Moldova, Vatra Dornei.

● AFFECTIONS OF THE KIDNEYS AND URINARY TRACT: Olănești, Călimănești-Căcluiata, Sîncu Moldova.

● NEUROSES: Balványos, Tușnad, Borsec, Breaza, Buzias, Moneasa, Sinaia, Sîncu de Vale.

● NUTRITIONAL DISEASES: Olănești, Călimănești-Căcluiata, Sîncu Moldova.

● OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES: Călimănești-Căcluiata, Lacu Sărat, Sinaia, Pucioasa.



REST AND TREATMENT IN THE ROMANIAN BALNEAL RESORTS

● Rest, relaxation and the recovery of physical and psychic strength in the renowned mountain resorts of SINAIA, PREDEAL, POIANA BRAȘOV, BORȘA, DURAU, SEMENIC, PALTINIS, or at the seaside in the resorts: MAMAIA, EFORIE NORD, EFORIE SUD, NEPTUN, JUPITER, CAP AURORA, VENUS, SATURN, MANGALIA.

● Modern treatment centres staffed by highly skilled personnel in the resorts of FELIX, HERCULANE, VATRA DORNEI, COVASNA, SOVATA, CALIMĂNEȘTI-CĂCLUJATA, OLĂNEȘTI, SLĂNIC-MOLDOVA,

GOVORA, TUȘNAD, BALVANYOS, SINGEORZ-BAI, GEOAGIU-BAI await you all the year round.

● Geriatric treatments spanning two or three weeks in Bucharest at Flora Hotel and Otopeni sanatorium, as well as in the resorts of FELIX, HERCULANE, SOVATA, EFORIE NORD.

● Comfortable hotels, hospitality, international cuisine.

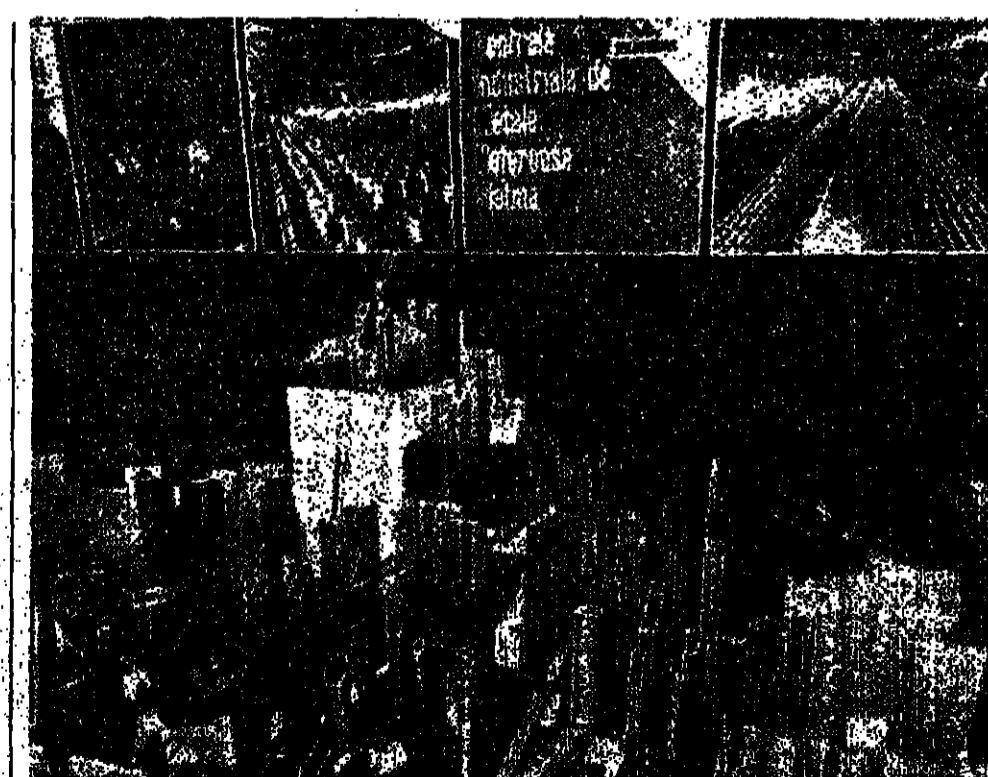
● Unpolluted nature, full recreation, opportunities for trips.

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